FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1848. [NO. 1624.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland county, on the 20th of June last: Ordered, that the Chairman pay the Districts which failed to have Common Schools during the past year, Thirty-two Dollars for each School they were then entitled to, in addition to their respective ratios for the present year, when properly applied for. Said Districts are supposed to be of the following numbers, viz: 14, 15, 17, 20, 23, 27, 28, 54, 60, 65, 66 and 68.

WM. McMILLAN, Ch'n.

July 3, 1848. 23-3w

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 4th July, inst., a dark bay or black horse MULE, about ten years old, in good order. Said mule was purchased by me of Rev. Dwight Hays, of Anson county, whither it is feared the mule is going. No mark recollected. Any information relating thereto, lodged at the store of Thomas J. Cooper & Co., or through any medium whatever, will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.

MATTHEW AUTRY.

July 8, 1848. 23-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

John Huske vs. David Hay.

Original Attachment levied on a tract of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

OATH having been made that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: Notice is hereby given, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of September, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on be condemned to answer the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 6th July 1848.

23 JOHN McLAURIN.

25 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Imported Malaga, Sherry, Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

July 1, 1848. 10-6tf

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, 4 miles from Fayetteville, well wooded and watered.

—ALSO—

A lot of seasoned Pine wood, and a few cords of Oak wood. I. WETMORE.

June 29. 21-4w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,
For July, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$50,000.

$25,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 37, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 29, 1848.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,400, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 111 of 250, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$150 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

June 22, 1848. 21-tdpd

July Lotteries.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 2 North Calvert Street,
Opposite Barnum's Hotel,
BALTIMORE, Md.

No 2 NORTH CALVERT STREET is the oldest established Lottery Office in the U. States, and is well known all over Christendom as being the most successful office for selling prizes.

Orders in any of the brilliant Lotteries now drawing will be promptly attended to when addressed to

WM. BAILEY & CO., No. 2 N. Calvert Street,

where they always come perfectly safe to hand, and are answered by the return mail. The schemes for July are magnificent. Here they are:

30,000 DOLLARS!

Wednesday, July 26th.
72 numbers and 13 drawn ballots.

1 prize of	30,000 dollars is	$30,000
1 prize of	12,500 dollars is	12,500
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

Certificate of			
24 whole tickets	$120 00	24 quarters	$30 00
24 halves	60 00	24 eighths	15 00

50,000 DOLLARS!

Saturday, July 29, 1848.
78 numbers and 12 drawn ballots.

1 prize of	50,000 dollars is	$50,000
1 prize of	15,000 dollars is	15,000
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

Certificates of			
26 whole tickets	$220 00	26 quarters	55 00
26 halves	110 00	26 eighths	27 50

WM. BAILEY & CO. pay all postage on orders addressed to us.

We cash all prizes sold in any part of the U. States.

We pay the highest price for all kinds of uncurrent money, bills of exchange, drafts, certificates of deposites, &c. and sell more prizes than at any other ten offices in the universe!

NOTICE.

Small Fry Lotteries draw every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Capitals $4000, 3000, 2000 and 1000.—Tickets $1—shares in proportion. Certificates varying from $13 to 15—shares in proportion.

Brilliant Lotteries drawing daily—Capitals varying from 4,000 to 100,000 dollars—Tickets varying from 1 to 20 dollars, to be had at this office in every variety, either by the package, single ticket, or by certificate.

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 2 N. Calvert st., Baltimore, Md.

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Alamance, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping, (a new work); Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 5.

MONEY WANTED.

THE subscribers would be much obliged to all who are indebted to us to come and pay up, as we are anxious to get ready for our Fall purchases.

COOK & TAYLOR.

July 3, 1848. 22-4w

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 29 and 31 Gold street; Manufactory corner of Broome and Sheriff streets, New York.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufacture, their improved patent Single and Double Cylinder Printing Presses, for newspaper and bookwork; Card Printing Machines; Proof Presses with wrought iron Cylinders; Geered and other Standing Presses; also Lithographic and Copperplate Presses; Binders Materials, &c, &c.

Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired.

They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross cut, circular and other Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand.

R. HOE & CO.

New York, June 1st, 1848. 22-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.

Eliza C. Smith vs. Sophia Leonard and others.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sophia Leonard, widow of John Leonard, dec'd, Thomas F. Leonard and James A. Leonard and Benjamin Foscue, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said defendants do appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alex'r J. Troy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Bladen, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1848, and 72d year of American Independence.

ALEX'R J. TROY, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 22-6w

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

Joseph Downing, &c. vs. Skinkin M. Plummer.

Original attachment Levied on a negro Slave.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to the Defendant, that he be and appear before the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's declaration, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1848.

[22-6w] JOHN McLAURIN.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st July 1848.—

Winnie Adams, Abner Alexander, Adams Alexander, William Anderson.

Mary A. Bush 2, Wm. Blalock, Chester Brown, Daniel Butler, John B. Buie, Daniel Biggs, David Bone, Neill Beard, Evan Boner, H. W. Black, A. W. Brewer, F. Bain.

Wm. Campbell, Evan Carr, James T. Collis, A. B. Cooly, John S. Campbell, E. B. Campbell, John A. Cameron, Susanna Cameron, Jane Cameron, Augustus Correll, Jno Covington, John Davis, Sr., John A. Daves, Elenor Davis.

Joshua F. Ezzell.

Sam'l Gilmore, John Gilchrist, A. Goodman, Norman A. B. Gordon, Peter Graham, Thomas M. Griffin, U. S. Marshal.

Dorcas Howell, Archibald Holmes, Timothy Hatcher, Wm. Hollomes, Mary A. Harries.

Catharine Jackson, Burty Johnson, Duncan Johnson, John M. Jordan, Dolley Jenkins, George Jones, Cornelius Jordan.

James King, Winney Canady.

David Leper, David Lucas, Mary Lasiter, Daniel Laslie, Wm. Lambert, Wm. Lancaster, John Laslie.

Thomas R. Murphy, J. C. Medlow, Robert E. Mix, Jas. Mathews, Ezekiel Merret, E. N. Mathews, William H. Maning, James Madres, Joseph Merris.

Daniel McDonald, A. McAlpin, John McDuffie, Alen McLennan, Ann McLoud, Meria Nash, Bengemin Newel, Frances Newel.

Enoch Odom.

Rev. Fred. Plassmen, James W. Price, Lemuel Perry, Sowell Pettiford, William Prince, Lauchlin Phleps, Joseph Page, Nancy Peterson.

John Rogers, R. C. Roads, Louesea Rolings, Mary Russell.

Malcom Smith, Phebe Steel, Donalson Stith.

Henry E. Thomas, John R. Thomas.

John Williford, G. F. Webster, Joseph Willis.

Any Primitive Baptist.

22] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 3, 1848. 19tf

$200 LOST!

ON the 2d inst. we mailed a Letter for Charleston, S. C., via Cheraw, enclosing the following Bank Bills, say,

1	$5 Bill,	Bank of Charleston,	Letter B. No. 12.
2	10 Bills,	do	B, Nos. 16 and 73
1	5 Bill,	do	C, No. 86.
2	10 Bills,	do	C, Nos. 5 and 35.
1	2 Bill,	Bank of the State of South Carolina,	Letter E, No. 573.
2	2 Bills,	do	B, Nos. 37 & 920.
1	3 Bill,	do	B, No. 20.
1	5 Bill,	do	D, No. 70.
1	10 Bill,	do	B, No. 46.
1	10 Bill,	do	D, No. 79.
1	10 Bill,	do	C or E, No. 13.
1	5 Bill,	Bank of Hamburg,	Letter D, No. 542.
1	5 Bill,	do	C, No. 955.
1	5 Bill,	Bank of Camden,	D, No. 734.
1	5 Bill,	do	A, No. 160.
1	5 Bill,	Merchants' Bank of Cheraw,	Letter D, No. 486.
1	5 Bill,	do	B, No. 231.
1	7 Bill,	do	A, No. 79.
2	5 Bills,	Commercial Bank of Columbia,	Letter B, Nos. 824 and 816.
1	10 Bill,	do	Aa, No. 822.
1	10 Bill,	do	Cc, No. 471.
1	5 Bill,	Bank of Georgetown,	Let. D, No 1124.
1	10 Bill,	do	A, No. 129.
1	10 Bill,	do	B, No. 577.
1	10 Bill,	do	B, No. ——.

Said Letter has not been received at the Post Office in Charleston. As it was stolen from the Mail, will all those interested in the detection of the rogue, examine such South Carolina money as is offered them, and aid us in bringing him to justice? A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the $200.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1848. 21tf

N. B. In the printed handbills circulated, an error occurred in the date; it should be 1848 instead of 1846.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO., No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week,)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

Dwelling House for Sale or Rent.

MR. A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good Garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st Jan'y next.

C. T. GARDNER.

May 22, 1848. 16tf

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

Davies' Primary Table Book,—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,—mo. back
Davies' School Arithmetic—New edition enlarged
Davies' Arithmetic,—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Davies' University Arithmetic,—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies' Elementary Algebra,—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry,—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration,—12mo. Ship

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying,—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry,—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus,—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry,—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective,—With numerous Plates,—8vo Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Rahway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 22d of July 1848, at the late residence of Hector McNeill, dec'd, 8 miles from town on the old Newbern Road, a tract of about 400 acres, more or less, known as the Buck Creek land. It is good timbered land, with some improvements on it. I will show the land to any one desirous of purchasing. Terms made known at sale.

THOMAS J. BULLA, Ex'r.

June 23. 21-ts

DR. GORDON'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

$2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. Price 50 cents.

A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10. 76-cowly

Horrid Accident.—A melancholy accident occurred at Springwater, Livingston county, New York, a few days since, some particulars of which are related by the Ontario Repository. It seems that whilst a number of men were engaged with pikes, in the act of raising the frame of a house, that two boys were wrestling near by, and one of them was violently thrown to the ground. His father, who was engaged on the frame, seeing his son prostrated and helpless, went to his assistance, and upon taking him in his arms, exclaimed: "My God, he is dead!" It was immediately ascertained that the boy's neck was broken by the fall. The men, upon this shocking announcement, immediately relaxed their hold, and the frame fell, *crushing six of them* beneath its heavy timbers, not one of whom survived the injuries received. The father of the boy escaped uninjured.

A Long Partnership.—Messrs. Trott & Bumstead of Boston, have recently dissolved a mercantile partnership of 50 years' duration and steady success in business. Previous to their partnership, they were fellow apprentices in the same store for a period of seven years.

Revenge Extraordinary.—A wag having had a dispute with a man who kept a sausage shop, and owing him a grudge, ran into his shop one day as he was serving several good customers, with an immense dead cat, which he quickly deposited on the counter, saying, "This makes nineteen; as you are busy now we'll settle some other time;" and he was off in a twinkling. The customers, aghast, soon followed him, leaving their sausages behind.

In attempting to defeat us by the nomination of Taylor, the Whigs have made an experiment that they will not be likely to repeat.—*Locofoco paper.*

"You can't do that again," said the pig to the boy that cut off his tail.—*Courier.*

A smooth sea never makes a skilful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify man for usefulness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

Such as have virtue always in their mouths, and neglect it in practice, are like a harp, which emits a sound pleasing to others, while itself is insensible of the music.

He that helps the wicked hurts the good.

MR. WINTHROP'S ADDRESS,
On the occasion of laying the Corner-stone of the National Monument to Washington.

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

We are assembled to take the first step towards the fulfilment of a long deferred obligation. In this eight-and-fortieth year since his death, we have come together to lay the corner-stone of a National Monument to WASHINGTON.

Other monuments to this illustrious person have long ago been erected. By not a few of the great States of our Union, by not a few of the great cities of our States, the chiselled statue or the lofty column has been set up in his honor. The highest art of the old world—of France, of Italy, and of England, successively—has been put in requisition for the purpose.—Houdon for Virginia, Canova for North Carolina, Sir Francis Chantrey for Massachusetts, have severally signalized their genius by portraying and perpetuating the form and features of the Father of his Country.

Nor has the Congress of the Nation altogether failed of its duty in this respect. The massive and majestic figure which presides over the precincts of the Capitol, and which seems almost in the act of challenging a new vow of allegiance to the Constitution and the Union from every one who approaches it, is a visible testimony—and one not the less grateful to an American eye as being the masterly production of a native artist—that the Government of the country has not been unmindful of what it owes to WASHINGTON.

One tribute to his memory is left to be rendered. One Monument remains to be reared. A monument which shall bespeak the gratitude, not of States, or of Cities, or of Governments; not of separate communities or of official bodies; but of the People, the whole People of the Nation—a National monument, erected by the Citizens of the United States of America.

Of such a monument we have come to lay the corner-stone here and now. On this day, on this spot, in this presence, and at this precise epoch in the history of our country and of the world, we are about to commence this crowning work of commemoration.

The day, the place, the witnesses, the period in the world's history and in our own history—all, all are most appropriate to the occasion.

The day is appropriate. On this 4th day of July—emphatically the people's day—we come most fitly to acknowledge the people's debt to their first and greatest benefactor.

WASHINGTON, indeed, had no immediate connexion with the immortal act of the 4th of July, 1776. His signature did not attest the Declaration of Independence. But the sword by which that independence was to be achieved was already at his side, and already had he struck the blow which rendered that declaration inevitable.

"*Hostibus primo fugatis, Bostonium recuperatum,*" is the inscription on the medal which commemorates Washington's earliest triumph. And when the British forces were compelled to evacuate Boston, on the 17th day of March, 1776, bloodless though the victory was, the question was irrevocably settled that independence, and not the mere redress of grievances, was to be the momentous stake of our colonial struggle.

Without the event of the 4th of July, it is true, Washington would have found no adequate opening for that full career of military and civil glory which has rendered him illustrious forever. But it is equally true that without Washington, this day could never have acquired that renown in the history of human liberty, which now, above all other days, it enjoys. We may not say that the man made the day, or the day the man; but we may say that, by the blessing of God, they were made for each other, and both for the highest and most enduring good of America and of the world.

The place is appropriate. We are on the banks of his own beloved and beautiful Potomac. On one side of us, within a few hours' sail, are the hallowed scenes amid which Washington spent all of his mature life, which was not devoted to the public service of the country, and where still repose, in their original resting-place, all that remained of him when life was over. On the other side, and within our more immediate view, is the Capitol of the Republic, standing on the site selected by himself, and within whose walls the rights which he vindicated, the principles which he established, the institutions which he founded, have been, and are still to be maintained, developed, and advanced.

The witnesses are appropriate, and such as eminently befit the occasion.

The President of the United States is here, and feels, I am persuaded, that the official distinction which he lends to the scene has no higher personal charm, if any higher public dignity, than that which its derives from its associations with his earliest and most illustrious predecessor. "I hold the place which Washington held," must be a reflection capable of sustaining a Chief Magistrate under any and every weight of responsibility and care, and of elevating him to the pursuit of the purest and loftiest ends.

Representatives of foreign nations are here, ready to bear witness to the priceless example which America has given to the world, in the character of him whose fame has long since ceased to be the property of any country or of any age.

The Vice President and Senate, the Heads of Departments, the Judiciary, the Authorities of the City and District, the Officers of the army and navy and marines, from many a field and many a flood of earlier and of later fame; veterans of the line and volunteers, fresh from the scenes of trial and of triumph, with swords already wreathed with myrtles, which every patriot prays may prove as unfading as the laurels with which their brows are bound; all are here, eager to attest their reverence for the memory of one, whom statesmen and soldiers have conspired in pronouncing to have been first alike in Peace and in War.

The Representatives of the People are here; and it is only as their organ that I have felt it incumbent on me, in the midst of cares and duties which would have formed an ample apology for declining any other service, to say a few words on this occasion. Coming here in no official capacity, I yet feel that I bring with me the sanction not merely of the Representatives of the People, but of the People themselves, for all that I can say, and for much more than I can say, in honor of Washington.

And, indeed, the People themselves are here; in masses such as never before were seen within the shadows of the Capitol—a cloud of witnesses—to bring their own heartfelt testimony to the occasion. From all the States of the Union: from all political parties; from all professions and occupations; men of all sorts and conditions, and those before whom men of all sorts and conditions bow, as lending the chief ornament and grace to every scene of life; the people, as individual citizens, and in every variety of association, military and masonic, moral, collegiate, and charitable, Rechabites and Red Men, Sons of Temperance and Firemen, United Brothers and Odd Fellows; the people have come up this day to the temple gates of a common and glorious republic, to fraternize with each other in a fresh act of homage to the memory of the man, who was, and is, and will forever be, "first in the hearts of his countrymen!" Welcome, welcome, Americans all! "The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, (I borrow the words of Washington himself,) must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations."

Nor can I feel, fellow-citizens, that I have yet made mention of all who are with us at this hour. Which of us does not realize that unseen witnesses are around us? Think ye that the little band, whose feeble forms are spared to bless our sight once more, are all of the Army of Washington, who are uniting with us in this tribute of reverence for his memory? Think ye, that the patriot soldiers or the patriot statesmen, who stood around him in war and in peace, are altogether absent from a scene like this? Adams and Jefferson, joint-authors of the Declaration, by whose lives and deaths this day has been doubly hallowed; Hamilton and Madison, joint framers of the Constitution, present, visibly present, in the venerated persons of those nearest and dearest to them in life; Marshall, under whose auspices the work before us was projected, and whose classic pen had already constructed a monument to his illustrious compeer and friend more durable than marble or granite; Knox, Lincoln, and Green; Franklin, Jay, Pickering, and Morris; Schuyler and Putnam, Stark and Prescott, Sumter and Marion, Steuben, Kosciusko, and Lafayette; companions, counsellors, supporters, friends, followers of Washington, all, all: we hail them from their orbs on high, and feel that we do them no wrong in counting them among the gratified witnesses of this occasion!

But it is the precise epoch at which we have arrived in the world's history, and in our own history, which imparts to this occasion an interest and an importance which cannot easily be overestimated.

I can make but the merest allusion to the mighty movements which have recently taken place on the continent of Europe—where events which would have given character to an age have been crowded within the changes of a moon.

Interesting, intensely interesting, as these events have been to all who have witnessed them, they have been tenfold more interesting to Americans. We see in them the influence of our own institutions. We behold in them the results of our own example. We recognise them as the spontaneous germination and growth of seeds which have been wafted over the ocean, for half a century past, from our own original Liberty Tree!

The distinguished writer of the Declaration which made this day memorable, was full of apprehensions as to the influence of the Old World upon the New. He even wished, on one occasion, that "an ocean of fire" might roll between America and Europe, to cut off and consume those serpent fascinations and seductions which were to corrupt, if not to strangle outright, our infant freedom in its cradle.

Doubtless these were no idle fears at the time. Doubtless there are dangers still, which might almost seem to have justified such a wish. But it is plain that the currents of political influence thus far have run deepest and stronest in the opposite direction. *The influence of the new world upon the old* is the great moral of the events of the day.

Mr. Jefferson's "ocean of fire" has, indeed, been almost realized. A tremendous enginery has covered the sea with smoke and flames. The fiery dragon has ceased to be a fable. The inspired description of Leviathan is fulfilled to the letter. "Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out. Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot or caldron. His breath kindleth coals, and a flame goeth out of his mouth. He maketh the deep to boil like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment."

But the Saint George of modern civilization and science, instead of slaying the dragon, has subdued him to the yoke, and broken him into the service of mankind. The ocean of fire has only facilitated the intercourse which it was invoked to destroy. And the result is before the world.

New modes of communication, regular and more rapid interchanges of information and opinion, freer and more frequent comparisons of principles, of institutions, and of conditions, have at length brought the political systems of the two continents into conflict; and prostrate thrones and reeling empires this day bear witness to the shock!

Yes, fellow-citizens, (if I may be allowed the figure,) the great upward and downward trains on the track of human freedom have at last come into collision! It is too early as yet for any one to pronounce upon the precise consequences of the encounter. But we can see at a glance what engines have been shattered, and what engineers have been dashed from their seats. We can see, too, that the great American-built locomotive "Liberty" still holds on its course, unimpeded and unimpaired; gathering strength as it goes; developing new energies to meet new exigencies; and bearing along its imperial train of twenty millions of people with a speed which knows no parallel.

Nor can we fail to see that men are every where beginning to examine the model of this mighty engine, and that not a few have already begun to copy its construction and to imitate its machinery. The great doctrines of our own Revolution, that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness;" these fundamental maxims of the rights of man are proclaimed as emphatically this day in Paris as they were seventy-two years ago this day in Philadelphia.

And not in Paris alone. The whole civilized world resounds with American opinions and American principles. Every vale is vocal with them. Every mountain hath found a tongue for them.

—— Sonitum toto Germania cœlo
Audit, et insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes.

Every where the people are heard calling their rulers to account and holding them to a just responsibility. Every where the cry is raised for the elective franchise, the trial by jury, the freedom of the press, written constitutions, representative systems, republican forms.

In some cases most fortunately the rulers themselves have not escaped some seasonable symptoms of the pervading fervor for freedom, and have nobly anticipated the demands of their subjects. To the sovereign Pontiff of the Roman States in particular belongs the honor of having led the way in the great movement of the day, and no American will withhold from him a cordial tribute of respect and admiration for whatever he has done or designed for the regeneration of Italy. Glorious indeed on the page of history will be the name of Pius IX. if the rise of another Rome shall be traced to his wise and liberal policy. Yet not less truly glorious, if his own authority should date its decline to his noble refusal to lend his apostolic sanction to a war of conquest.

For Italy, however, and for France, and for the whole European world alike, a great work still remains. A rational, practical, enduring liberty cannot be acquired in a paroxysm, cannot be established by a proclamation. It is not, our own history proves that it is not

"The hasty product of a day,
But the well-ripened fruit of wise delay."

The redress of a few crying grievances, the reform of a few glaring abuses, the banishment of a minister, the burning of a throne, the overthrow of a dynasty, these are but scanty preparations for the mighty undertaking upon which they have entered. New systems are to be constructed; new forms to be established; new Governments to be instituted, organized, and administered, upon principles which shall reconcile the seeming conflict between liberty and law, and secure to every one the enjoyment of regulated constitutional freedom.

And it is at this moment, fellow citizens, when this vast labor is about to be commenced, when the files of the Old World are searched in vain for precedents, and the file-leaders of the Old World are looked to in vain for pioneers, and when all eyes are strained to find the men, to find the man, who is sufficient for these things, it is at such a moment that we are assembled on this pinnacle of the American Republic—I might almost say by some Divine impulse and direction—to hold up afresh to the admiration and imitation of mankind the character and example of Geo. Washington.

Let us contemplate that character and that example for a moment, and see whether there be any thing in all the treasures of our country's fame, I do not say merely of equal intrinsic value, but of such eminent adaptation to the exigencies of the time and the immediate wants of the world.

I will enter into no details of his personal history. Washington's birthday is a National Festival. His whole life, boyhood and manhood, has been learned by heart by us all. Who knows not that he was a self-made man? Who knows not that the only education which he enjoyed was that of the common schools of Virginia, which, at that day, were of the very commonest sort? Who remembers not those extraordinary youthful adventures, by which he was trained up to the great work of his destiny? Who remembers not the labors and exposures which he encountered as a land surveyor, at the early age of sixteen years? Who has forgotten the perils of his journey of forty-one days and five hundred and sixty miles, from Williamsburg to French Creek, when sent, at the age of only twenty-one, as commissioner from Gov. Dinwiddie, to demand of the French forces their authority for invading the King's dominions? Who has not followed him, a hundred times, with breathless anxiety, as he threads his way through that pathless wilderness, at one moment fired at by Indians at fifteen paces, at the next wrecked upon a raft amid snow and ice, and subjected throughout to every danger which treacherous elements or still more treacherous enemies could involve? Who has forgotten his hardly less miraculous escape, a few years later, on the banks of the Monongahela, when foremost in that fearful fight, he was the only mounted officer of the British troops who was not either killed or desperately wounded?

Let me not speak of Washington as a merely self-made man. There were influences employed in moulding and making him, far above his own control. Bereft of his father at the tender age of eleven years, he had a *mother* left to whom the world can never over-estimate its debt. And higher, holier still, was the guardianship so signally manifested in more than one event of his life. "By the all-powerful dispensations of Providence," wrote Washington himself to his venerated parent after Braddock's defeat, "I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat and two horses shot under me; yet I escaped unhurt, although death was levelling my companions on every side of me." Well did the eloquent pastor of a neighboring parish, on his return, "point out to the public that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom (says he) I cannot but hope Providence hath hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to the country."

And not less natural or less striking was the testimony of the Indian chief who told Washington, fifteen years afterwards, "that at the battle of the Monongahela he had singled him out as a conspicuous object, had fired his rifle at him many times, and directed his young warriors to do the same, but that, to his utter astonishment, none of their balls took effect; that he was then persuaded that the youthful hero was under the special guardianship of the Great Spirit, and immediately ceased to fire at him; and that he was now come to pay homage to the man who was the particular favorite of Heaven, and who could never die in battle."

Our Revolutionary fathers had many causes for adoring the invisible hand by which they were guided and guarded in their struggle for liberty; but none stronger than this providential preparation and preservation of their destined Chief. Be it ours to prolong that anthem of gratitude which may no more be heard from their mute lips: "The grave cannot praise Thee; death cannot celebrate Thee; but the living, the living, they shall praise Thee, as we do this day!"

Of the public services of WASHINGTON to our country, for which he was thus prepared and preserved, it is enough to say that in the three great epochs of our national history he stands forth preeminent and peerless, the master-spirit of the time.

In the war of the Revolution we see him the leader of our armies.

In the formation of the Constitution we see him the President of our Councils.

In the organization of the Federal Government we see him the Chief Magistrate of our Republic.

Indeed, from the memorable day when, under the unheard but by no means inauspicious salute of both British and American batteries, engaged in no holyday exercise on Bunker Hill, it was unanimously resolved that George Washington, having been chosen commander-in-chief of such forces as are or shall be raised for the maintenance and preservation of American liberty, "this Congress doth now declare that they will maintain and assist him, and adhere to him, the said George Washington, with their lives and fortunes in the same cause;" from this ever-memorable 17th of June, 1775—a day on which (as has been well said) Providence kept an even balance with the cause, and while it took from us a Warren gave us a Washington—to the 14th day of December, 1799, when he died, we shall search the annals of our land in vain for any important scene in which he was any thing less than the principal figure.

It is, however, the character of Washington, and not the mere part which he played, which we would hold up this day to the world as worthy of endless and universal commemoration. The highest official distinctions may be enjoyed, and the most important public services rendered, by men whose lives will not endure examination. It is the glory of Washington that the virtues of the man outshone even the brilliancy of his acts, and that the results which he accomplished were only the legitimate exemplifications of the principles which he professed and cherished.

In the whole history of the world it may be doubted whether any man can be found who has exerted a more controlling influence over events than George Washington. To what did he owe that influence? How did he win, how did he wield, that magic power, that majestic authority, over the minds and hearts of his countrymen and of mankind? In what did the power of Washington consist?

It was not the power of vast learning or varied acquirments. He made no pretensions to scholarship, and had no opportunities for extensive reading.

It was not the power of sparkling wit or glowing rhetoric. Though long associated with deliberative bodies, he never made a set speech in his life, nor ever mingled in a stormy debate.

It was not the power of personal fascination.—There was little about him of that gracious affability which sometimes lends such resistless attraction to men of commanding position. His august presence inspired more of awe than of affection, and his friends, numerous and devoted as they were, were bound to him rather by ties of respect than of love.

It was not the power of a daring and desperate spirit of heroic adventure. "I If ever said so," replied Washington, when asked whether he had said that there was something charming in the sound of a whistling bullet; "if I ever said so, it was when I was young." He had no passion for mere exploits. He sought no bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. With a courage never questioned, and equal to every exigency, he had yet "a wisdom which did guide his valor to act in safety."

In what, then, did the power of Washington consist? When Patrick Henry returned home from the first continental Congress, and was asked who was the greatest man in that body, he replied: "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Col. Washington is by far the greatest man on that floor."

When, fifteen years earlier, Washington, at the close of the French war, took his seat for the first time in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, and a vote of thanks was presented to him for his military services to the Colony, his hesitation and embarrassment were relieved by the Speaker, who said, "Sit down, Mr Washington, your modesty equals your valor; and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess."

But it was not sound information or sound judgment, or even that rare combination of surpassing modesty and valor, great as these qualities are, which gave Washington such a hold on the regard, respect, and confidence of the American people. I hazard nothing in saying that it was the high moral elements of his character which imparted to it its preponderating force. His incorruptible honesty, his uncompromising truth, his devout reliance on God, the purity of his life, the scrupulousness of his conscience, the disinterestedness of his purposes, his humanity, generosity, and justice—these were the ingredients which, blending harmoniously with solid information and sound judgment and a valor only equalled by his modesty, made up a character to which the world may be fearlessly challenged for a parallel.

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, conscience," was one of a series of maxims which Washington framed or copied for his own use when a boy. His rigid adherence to principle, his steadfast discharge of duty, his utter abandonment of self, his unreserved devotion to whatever interests were committed to his service, attest the more than vestal vigilance with which he obeyed that maxim. He kept alive that spark. He made it shine before men. He kindled it into a flame which illumined his whole life. No occasion was so momentous, no circumstance so minute, as to absolve him from following its guiding ray. The marginal explanation in his account book, in regard to the expenses of his wife's annual visit to the camp during the revolutionary war, with his passing allusion to the "self-denial" which the exigencies of his country had cost him, furnishes a charming illustration of his habitual exactness. The fact that every barrel of flour which bore the brand of "George Washington, Mount Vernon," was exempted from the otherwise uniform inspection in the West India ports—that name being regarded as an ample guaranty of the quality and quantity of any article to which it was affixed—supplies a not less striking proof that his exactness was every where understood.

Every body saw that Washington sought nothing for himself. Every body knew that he sacrificed nothing to personal or to party ends.— Hence the mighty influence, the matchless sway which he exercised over all around him. "He was the only man in the United States who possessed the confidence of all, (said Thomas Jefferson;) there was no other one who was considered any thing more than a party leader."

Whoever thinks of Washington as a mere politician? Whoever associates him with the petty arts and petty intrigues of partisan office-seekers or partisan office-holders? Who ever pictures him canvassing for votes, dealing out proscription, or [illegible] patronage?

"No part of my duty," wrote Washington to Governor Bowdoin, in a letter, the still unpublished original of which is a precious inheritance of my own: "No part of my duty will be more delicate, and in many instances more unpleasant, than that of nominating and appointing persons to office. It will undoubtedly happen that there will be several candidates for the same office, whose pretensions, abilities, and integrity may be nearly equal, and who will come forward so equally supported in every respect as almost to require the aid of supernatural intuition to fix upon the right. I shall, however, in all events, have the satisfaction to reflect that I entered upon my administration unconfined by a single engagement, uninfluenced by any ties of blood or friendship, and with the best intention and fullest determination to nominate to office those persons only who, upon every consideration, were the most deserving, and who would probably execute their several functions to the interest and credit of the American Union, if such characters could be found by my exploring every avenue of information respecting their merits and pretensions that it was in my power to obtain."

And there was as little of the vulgar hero about him as there was of the mere politician. At the head of victorious armies, of which he was the idol, and often provoked to the very verge of mutiny by the neglect of an inefficient Government, we find him the constant counsellor of subordination and submission to the civil authority. With the sword of a conqueror at his side, we find him the unceasing advocate of peace. Repeatedly invested with more than the power of a Roman dictator, we see him receiving that power with reluctance, employing it with the utmost moderation, and eagerly embracing the earliest opportunity to resign it. The offer of a Crown could not tempt him for an instant from his allegiance to liberty. He rejected it with indignation and abhorrence, and proceeded to devote all his energies and all his influence, all his popularity and all his ability, to the establishment of that Republican System, of which he was from first to last the uncompromising advocate, and with the ultimate success of which he believed the best interests of America and of the world were inseparably connected.

It is thus that, in contemplating the character of Washington, the offices which he held, the acts which he performed, his successes as a statesman, his triumphs as a soldier, almost fade from our sight. It is not the Washington of the Delaware, of the Brandywine, of Germantown, or of Monmouth; it is not Washington, the President of the Convention, or the President of the Republic, whom we admire. We cast our eyes over his life, not to be dazzled by the meteoric lustre of particular passages, but to behold its whole pathway radiant, radiant every where, with the true glory of a great, conscientious, consummate man! Of him we feel it to be no exaggeration to say that

"all the ends he aimed at
Were his Country's, his God's, and Truth's."

Of him we feel it to be no exaggeration to say, that he stands upon the page of history the great illustration and example of that exquisite and divine precept, which fell from the lips of the dying Monarch of Israel:—

"He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God;

"And he shall be as the light of the morning when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds!"

And now, fellow-citizens, it is this incomparable and transcendent character, which America, on this occasion, holds up afresh to the admiration of mankind. Believing it to be the only character which could have carried us safely through our own Revolutionary struggles, we present it, especially at this day, to the wistful gaze of convulsed and distracted Europe. May we not hope that there may be kindred spirits over the sea, upon whom the example may impress itself, till they shall be inflamed with a noble rage to follow it? Shall we not call upon them to turn from a vain reliance upon their own idols, and to behold here, in the mingled moderation and courage, in the combined piety and patriotism, in the blended virtue, principle, wisdom, valor, self-denial, and self-devotion of our Washington, the express image of the man, the only man, for their occasion?

Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus,
Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum!

Let us rejoice that our call is anticipated— Washington is no new name to Europe. His star has been seen in every sky, and wise men every where have done it homage. To what other mortal human being, indeed, has such homage ever before or since been rendered!

"I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men," wrote Erskine to Washington himself, "but you are the only being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence."

"Illustrious man!" said Fox of him, in the British House of Commons in 1794, "deriving honor less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind; before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and all the potentates of Europe become little and contemptible."

"Washington is dead!" proclaimed Napoleon, on hearing of the event. "This great man fought against tyranny; he established the liberty of his country. His memory will be always dear to the French people, as it will be to all free men of the two worlds."

"It will be the duty of the historian and the sage in all ages," says Lord Brougham, "to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man; and, until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington."

"One thing is certain," says Guizot—"one thing is certain, that which Washington did—the founding of a free Government, by order and peace, at the close of the Revolution—no other policy than his could have accomplished."

And later, better still: "Efface henceforth the name of Machiavel," said Lamartine, within a few weeks past, in his reply to the Italian association—"efface henceforth the name of Machiavel from your titles of glory, and substitute for it the name of Washington: that is the one which should now be proclaimed; that is the name of modern liberty. It is no longer the name of a politician or a conqueror that is required; it is that of a man, the most disinterested, the most devoted to the people. This is the man required by liberty. The want of the age is a European Washington!"

And who shall supply that want but he who so vividly realizes it? Enthusiastic, eloquent, admirable Lamartine! Though the magic wires may even now be trembling with the tidings of his downfall, we will not yet quite despair of him. Go on in the high career to which you have been called! Fall in it, if it must be so; but fall not, falter not, from it! Imitate the character you have so nobly appreciated! Fulfil the pledges you have so gloriously given! Plead still against the banner of blood! Strive still against the reign of terror! Aim still

"By winning words to conquer willing hearts,
And make persuasion do the work of fear!"

May a gallant and generous people second you, and the Power which preserved Washington sustain you, until you have secured peace, order, freedom to your country!

"Si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris."

But, fellow-citizens, while we thus commend the character and example of Washington to others, let us not forget to imitate it ourselves. I have spoken of the precise period which we have reached in our own history, as well as in that of the world at large, as giving something of peculiar interest to the proceedings in which we are engaged. I may not, I will not disturb the harmony of the scene before me by the slightest allusion of a party character. The circumstances of the occasion forbid it; the associations of the day forbid it; the character of him in whose honor we are assembled forbids it; my own feelings revolt from it. But I may say, I must say, and every one within the sound of my voice will sustain me in saying, that there has been no moment since Washington himself was among us, when it was more important than at this moment that the two great leading principles of his policy should be remembered and cherished.

Those principles were, first, the most complete, cordial, and indissoluble Union of the States; and second, the most entire separation and disentanglement of our own country from all other countries. Perfect union among ourselves, perfect neutrality towards others, and peace, peace, domestic peace and foreign peace, as the result; this was the chosen and consummate policy of the Father of his Country.

But above all and before all in the heart of Washington was the union of the States; and no opportunity was ever omitted by him, to impress upon his fellow-citizens the profound sense which he entertained of its vital importance at once to their prosperity and their liberty.

In that incomparable address in which he bade farewell to his countrymen at the close of his Presidential service, he touched upon many other topics with the earnestness of a sincere conviction. He called upon them, in solemn terms, to "cherish public credit;" to "observe good faith and justice towards all nations;" avoiding both "inveterate antipathies and passionate attachments" towards any; to mitigate and assuage the unquenchable fire of party spirit, "lest, instead of warming, it should consume;" to abstain from "characterizing parties by geographical distinctions;" "to promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge;" to respect and uphold "religion and morality; those great pillars of human happiness, those firmest props of the duties of men and of citizens."

But what can exceed, what can equal the accumulated intensity of thought and of expression with which he calls upon them to cling to the union of the States. "It is of infinite moment," says he, in language which we ought never to be weary of hearing or of repeating, "that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, *in any event*, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

The Union, *the Union in any event*, was thus the sentiment of Washington. The Union, *the Union in any event*, let it be our sentiment this day!

Yes, to-day, fellow-citizens, at the very moment when the extension of our boundaries and the multiplication of our territories are producing, directly and indirectly, among the different members of our political system, so many marked and mourned centrifugal tendencies, let us seize this occasion to renew to each other our vows of allegiance and devotion to the American Union, and let us recognize in our common title to the name and the fame of Washington, and in our common veneration for his example and his advice, the all sufficient centripetal power, which shall hold the thick clustering stars of our confederacy in one glorious constellation forever! Let the column which we are about to construct be at once a pledge and an emblem of perpetual union! Let the foundations be laid, let the superstructure be built up and cemented, let each stone be raised and riveted, in a spirit of national brotherhood! And may the earliest ray of the rising sun—till that sun shall set to rise no more—draw forth from it daily, as from the fabled statue of antiquity, a strain of national harmony, which shall strike a responsive chord in every heart throughout the Republic!

Proceed, then, fellow-citizens, with the work for which you have assembled! Lay the corner-stone of a monument which shall adequately bespeak the gratitude of the whole American People to the illustrious Father of his Country! Build it to the skies; you cannot outreach the loftiness of his principles! Found it upon the massive and eternal rock; you cannot make it more enduring than his fame! Construct it of the peerless Parian Marble; you cannot make it purer than his life! Exhaust upon it the rules and principles of ancient and modern art; you cannot make it more proportionate than his character!

But let not your homage to his memory end here. Think not to transfer to a tablet or a column the tribute which is due from yourselves. Just honor to Washington can only be rendered by observing his precepts and imitating his example. *Similitudine decoremus.* He has built his own monument. We and those who come after us in successive generations are its appointed guardians. This wide-spread Republic is the true monument to Washington. Maintain its Independence. Uphold its Constitution. Preserve its Union. Defend its Liberty. Let it stand before the world in all its original strength and beauty, securing peace, order, equality, and freedom to all within its boundaries, and shedding light and hope and joy upon the pathway of human liberty throughout the world; and Washington needs no other monument. Other structures may fitly testify our veneration for him; this, this alone can adequately illustrate his services to mankind.

Nor does he need even this. The Republic may perish; the wide arch of our ranged Union may fall; star by star its glories may expire; stone by stone its columns and its capitol may moulder and crumble; and all other names which adorn its annals may be forgotten; but as long as human hearts shall any where pant, or human tongues shall any where plead, for a true, rational, constitutional liberty, those hearts shall enshrine the memory, and those tongues prolong the fame of George Washington!

Governor Shunk, of Pennsylvania, resigned the office of Governor of that State, on the 8th, he being at the point of death.

Increase of Votes.—The popular vote, since 1828, for President, has been as follows:

Years.	Voters.
1828	1,162,418
1832	1,250,298
1836	1,501,298
1840	2,402,658
1844	2,702,549

In 1848, the vote will exceed 3,000,000

John Van Buren has written to his friend Collin, in Congress, and asks if the friends of Cass still insist on running him to distract and divide the Democratic party! He is a harmonist himself, and thinks the friends of Cass had better withdraw him for the sake of the Democracy!

Baltimore Patriot.

GEN. TAYLOR.

An intelligent occasional writer in the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following Extracts of a Letter from the Hon. John C. Spencer, who, while Secretary of War, was necessarily in frequent communication with Gen. Taylor, which give a more just idea of his civil qualifications than perhaps any thing that our readers have before seen:

"You ask me to communicate the opinion, which you understand has been expressed by me, in reference to the attainments of Taylor, derived from his correspondence with the War Department during the time it was in my charge. It is very true, I have often stated my high opinion not only of the sound judgment and unsurpassed discretion of General Taylor, but also of his capacity as a writer; and when doubts were cast upon the authorship of the admirable despatches which came from Mexico under his name, I declared unequivocally my thorough conviction that he was the author of them. And I stated my reasons for this conviction; that his official letters and other communications which had fallen under my observation contained the same condensed vigor of thought and expression, the same peculiarities of style, and beauty, and force of language that characterized his Mexican despatches; and that, from circumstances personally known to me, I was certain that he could not have had the aid in writing the letters and communications referred to, which some of the newspapers alleged had been rendered to him in Mexico. This opinion I now deliberately reiterate. You and I know perfectly well that persons who are in the habit of literary composition can detect the style, manner of thought, and turn of expression of a writer, after having been acquainted with some of his productions, with a certainty at least equal to that with which an expert in penmanship can decide upon the signature of one whom he has seen write his name.

"I do not mean to deny that Gen. Taylor, like Gen Washington, and like every other modest man, may have had the aid of a literary friend in looking over his despatches, written, as they must have been, under excitement and sometimes in haste; and that friend may have erased a redundant word or phrase, or rounded a period. If this be evidence of incapacity, who shall escape? It is notorious that the writings of Washington, and particularly his Farewell Address, underwent the revision of Gen. Hamilton; and that the messages and public communications of every other President have always been subjected to the critical examination of his Cabinet. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say that the men who will submit important public papers to the public scrutiny without the revision of a friend, when it can be obtained, will evince more presumption than good sense.

"For forty years Gen. Taylor has been in the military service of his country; more than thirty years of the time in garrisons and at posts, where in a time of peace he has had abundant leisure. His habits are admitted on all sides to be exemplary, and he is known to be any thing but an indolent man. What, then, have probably been his occupations during the tedious days, weeks, months, and years of garrison duty? The answer to the question may be found in the rich, manly, and condensed thought that makes his compositions models of epistolary writing. And it may be found in the significant fact stated by the veteran Gen Gibson to Mr Crittenden, and by him proclaimed at Pittsburg, that he had been for many years associated with Gen. Taylor in military service, and frequently on courts martial and of inquiry with him, and that Gen. Taylor *always drew up the proceedings and reports of the courts.* Men accustomed to business will see the full force of this fact."

Gen. Taylor.—The Louisville Journal of Tuesday publishes the following extract of a letter from Gen. Taylor himself, to a friend and relative near Louisville, dated Baton Rouge, June 20. It speaks for itself:

It appears I was nominated by the Whig National Convention, which met in Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month as their candidate for the Presidency at the coming election. I can truly say it is not a matter of exultation, however much I may feel gratified at the compliment paid me by so highly intelligent and pure a body as that convention. No one can appreciate the compliment more highly than I do, yet had they named some one of the distinguished civilians who were before them instead of myself, it would have met with my most cordial approbation.

All right now.—The opposition to Taylor and Fillmore that existed among the Whigs in this city, in consequence of their disappointment about Mr. Clay, is about all hushed. The effervescence went off in the Park, and at the Broadway House. We knew that the sound clear heads of the young Whigs here would soon get the command of their warm hearts. All right now. We have thought it necessary to say thus much, because the Loco Foco press all over the country is trying to make the most of the little *emeutes* we have had here. We shall be disappointed if New York city does not give Taylor and Fillmore 5000 majority, —and Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and other suburbs in proportion.

New York Express.

Tennessee.—The Memphis Eagle says, —"Tennessee is shouting from all her hills, mountains and valleys, for Taylor and Fillmore. Ratification meetings are being held in the counties generally, and a tornado of enthusiasm is sweeping down all remnants of opposition to Gen. Taylor. In Columbia, the home of Mr. Polk, an immense gathering ratified the nominations—the largest and most animated meeting ever congregated from the hills and hollows of old Maury. The truth is, our opponents in Tennessee might as well ground their arms at once in this fight and surrender at discretion,—for Old Zack will capture most of them before November." The Murfreesborough Telegraph says:

It's too Plain!—The friends of Mr. Cass cannot disguise the fact that they consider him badly beaten, and we have it from authority that the Locofoco elector for this district *gives us Tennessee.*

Ohio.—The Cincinnati Chronicle contains the following paragraph in reference to the Whig prospects on the Western Reserve, in Ohio, where we have apprehended more opposition to Gen. Taylor than in any other part of the United States:

"There was a letter received in this city yesterday, from a distinguished and influential Whig residing in the Western Reserve, who once represented that section in Congress, in which we have the assurance that Taylor's majority in the Reserve will range from ten to fifteen thousand."

Gen. Cass's philanthrophy is as comprehensive as the over-arching sky.

Staunton Democrat.

And his prospects are as blue, says the Louisville Journal.

Joshua G. Giddings.—The Democratic papers are rejoicing that they have an ally in the too famous Giddings in their opposition to General Taylor. You are welcome to him, gentlemen. But how is it that Giddings opposes Taylor, when you are persuaded that the latter is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso? Do explain.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Hon. W. R. King has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama a Senator in Congress, in place of the Hon. A. P. Bagby, resigned.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal has commenced delivering Opinions in the causes brought before the Judges of that Bench. The following have been given:

By Ruffin, C. J., In Town of Wilmington *v.* Roby, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Smithwick *v.* Williams, from Martin, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.*

By Nash, J., In Halcombe *v.* Rowland, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Mitchell *v.* Walker, from Person, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bowers *v.* Bowers, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in State *v.* Monroe, from Cumberland, declaring there is no error. Also, in State *v.* Lane, from Perquimons, declaring that there is no error.

By Battle, J., In *Doe ex dem.* Callais *v.* McLeod, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ashe *v.* Murchison, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Freeman *v.* Lisk, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. Also, in State *v.* Clark, from Randolph, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court.— Also, in State *v.* Lamb, from Randolph, declaring there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Smith & Co. *v.* Shaw, from Anson, judgment arrested. Also, in Wylie *v.* Smitherman, from Richmond, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Beal *v.* Robeson, from Chatham, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Coltrane *v.* Merrill, in equity, from Randolph. Also, in Carter *v.* Jones, in equity, from Rockingham, directing a reference to ascertain the amount due on the bond.—*Raleigh Register.*

Warren County, we have no doubt, will give an increased majority for Col Reid, and a still larger one for Cass and Butler.—*Standard.*

"A still *larger* one for Cass and Butler?" How? Are we to understand from this that there are some Democrats in Warren who will not support Col. Reid? We suppose so, and it tallies exactly with what we have been told ourself. We are informed that in the Counties of Warren and those adjacent, that Mr. Reid will fall five hundred below his party vote. We did not *know* that it was so, but we presume, from the fact that Cass and Butler will get a *larger* vote there than Reid, that our informant was correct. Just as we expected.—*Raleigh Register.*

James F. Jordon, Esq. of this City, has been appointed by the Board of Directors, Secretary of the Mutual Insurance Company of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Theodore Partridge, Esq.—*Raleigh Register.*

Another Trick.—The Locofoco managers, it seems, are not contented with the "double-shoted" pamphlet, which is to sweep every thing North and South. In the appendix to a Life of Gen. Cass, published by Zeiber & Co., Philadelphia, (author's name not known) the following sentence appears: (the writer is speaking of the Wilmot Proviso.) "Originating with Mr. Webster, *it was seized upon by the Opposition,* and announced to the world through the instrumentality of Mr. David Wilmot, a member of Congress from an obscure district of Pennsylvania," &c.

Now what would any man, ignorant of the facts, and hearing of Mr. Wilmot and his proviso, for the first time, infer from the words quoted above? Why that Mr. Wilmot, like Mr. Webster, was a member of the Opposition; that is, of the Whig party; that the Proviso is the peculiar property of that party; and that the Democracy are entitled to wash their hands of it. What sort of cause can that be, which needs such a defence as this; a defence which begins by an entire suppression of a very prominent fact? Why could not the author of this pamphlet tell the world, that Mr. Wilmot is a Democrat—that he has never belonged to any other party— and that he has as holy a horror of Whiggery, in all its aspects, as his adversary the editor of the Union himself? Is Gen. Cass's cause so near its last legs, that it cannot see the truth and live?

Richmond Whig.

It is reported that the Court of Inquiry has decided that the charges preferred against General Pillow should be dismissed. The correspondent of the Sun says that the Court is soon to assemble again in New Jersey, to inquire into the charges preferred against Gen. Scott.—*Philad. Ledger.*

We could not have believed the fact possible which is stated above in regard to General Scott, if it were not, to our utter surprise, confirmed by what we have heard here at the seat of Government.— But for this, we should have regarded the statement as a calumny on the Administration. That the illustrious and veteran Chief of the Army, whose fame is interwoven with the brightest pages of his country's history during a period of nearly forty years, and whose skill and valor have just brought a bloody and costly war to an end, and given peace once more to his bleeding country; that he, at such a moment, and on the heel of achievements so glorious, should have been ordered by the President, whom, by his victories, he has saved from overwhelming condemnation, to be arraigned and tried as a culprit, (upon charges, as we understand, the most frivolous,) surpasses any thing recorded in history. But such, we are compelled to believe, is the outrageous fact.

National Intelligencer.

The "Union" commences a long homily with the text, "The moral power of any party is in its opinions." This is only true when its practice attests the sincerity and earnestness of its opinions. It was Mr. Polk's opinion, clear and unquestionable, that we were entitled to "54 40," but his moral power only reached "49."

Leesburg Whig.

Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor have both been for many years in the public service. During all that time, Taylor has been distinguished for extra *service* and Cass for extra *pay.*—*Louisville Journal.*

A Military Ticket.—The only two Generals the Locofocos are afraid of now are GENERAL TAYLOR and General Result.

MEXICO DR. TO THE UNITED STATES.

To expenses in whipping you	$100,000,000
To paying you for acknowledging you were whipped,	15,000,000
	$115,000,000

SUPRA CREDIT.

By California and New Mexico.

REMARKS.

New Mexico and California could have been had by Treaty, before the war, for	$20,000,000
Loss therefrom by the operation,	$95,000,000

CONSEQUENCES.

1st. Entailment of a great debt on Posterity.

2d. Arrest of all works of Internal Improvement for years.

3d. Wilmot Provisos, Slavery and Anti-Slavery sectional issues. Jeopardy of Peace and the Union.—*New York Express.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Hale: *Dear Sir*—I take the liberty of calling your attention, and through the Observer, the attention of your readers who are interested in the navigation of the Cape Fear to the head of navigation, (wherever that may be,) and from thence to the most feasible mode of conveyance to the Valley of the Yadkin. I am aware that this is a subject on which much has been said and written, and I am not vain enough to think that I can advance any new ideas or submit any new arguments. That some communication is needed with the interior, all will admit; and of the feasibility of one of several modes that have been proposed, I think no one will doubt, who will take the trouble to look into the subject. You are aware that I am at present interested in a Steamboat on the River (the Gov. Graham) and I intend as soon as circumstances will admit, to locate in your town or Wilmington, with a view of profiting by the present trade on the River, and of taking advantage of any new improvement that may be made.

In my visit to your River and town last Spring, I was agreeably disappointed in the amount of the present business done on the River, as shown by my own observation and from some statistics shown me, and also that the business had been and was still increasing. It was my intention at the time to have visited the River again before this time, and examine it above your town. From the representations made to me, I have but little doubt but a small Steamboat of light draught water, such as I am now building to run on Neuse River, would run a considerable distance above Fayetteville a large portion of the year. And it is my intention to examine the River at my earliest convenience, and if the project looks feasible, to put a small Boat on as an experiment.

But if this is done, it is but a beginning, and nothing short of a Rail Road from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin should satisfy the people. It strikes me that now is the time and the *accepted* time to commence a work of this kind. The candidates for the next Legislature are now before the people, and will have an opportunity of bringing the subject before them and of learning their views. The Legislature will not meet again for two years, and it is all important that the subject should be brought before it at the next Session.— Roads are now chartered and in a state of forwardness from Columbia to Charlotte, and from Richmond to Danville, and unless some means are provided to enable the people in the back country to bring their produce to our own seaports, it will soon be diverted to those of Virginia and South Carolina.

And where, let me ask, are we to look for trade when a Road is built from Danville to Charlotte, (and built it will be,) unless some other Road is built to accommodate that section of the State?— As to the profits of the Road, I have paid a good deal of attention to the increase of trade produced by increased facilities on different Rail Roads, and from the best data I have from which to form an estimate, I have no doubt but that a Road from the Yadkin to the Cape Fear would pay a dividend the first year it went into operation. Look at the Wilmington Road for a moment; we all know that it runs through a poor section of country from end to end; that it is intersected by navigable Rivers at short intervals; that with the Cape Fear on the one hand, and the Raleigh and Gaston Road on the other, all distant trade is cut off; and yet, notwithstanding all these natural obstacles, it is the opinion of some, if not all of the Directors, that the way travel, freight and mails, would pay the expenses of the Road.

And if a Road situated as this is will pay expenses, who can doubt for a moment, that a Road running from the Cape Fear West into the heart of a country abounding with "milk and honey," with every thing calculated to please the eye, to gratify the taste, and raise the imagination; with a soil calculated to produce almost all kinds of fruits, vegetables, and grains; with inexhaustible Mines of Iron and other Ores; covered with a population industrious, intelligent, enterprising, frugal and happy; I say, who can for a moment doubt that a Road running into such a country as this, would be a source of profit to the Stockholders? With my best wishes for the success of the Road, and the welfare of the State, I remain, with high esteem, your ob't servant,

C. B. DIBBLE.

New Berne, N. C., July 5, 1848.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: It is commonly reported, that all the candidates for the Legislature in this County, with the honorable exception of Mr. Dobbin, are in the habit of *treating.* Some of the friends of Temperance, of sound morals, and of peace among neighbors, would be glad to know that this report is not true; or, if true, would wish to know it, that they may give their own votes accordingly.

A VOTER.

The Harrisburg Union, though opposed to General Taylor, frankly confesses that he is honest, and adds with emphasis, "no one denies that." The Union concedes every thing when it makes this admission. We want an honest man at the head of affairs, more than they did when Socrates set out with his lantern to look for one. We have been more successful than the ancient philosopher, and the people will take care not to lose him.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Boston Atlas well remarks that the two lives of Gen. Cass won't save him. If he had as many lives as a cat, nine, his political destruction would be inevitalbe with "old Zack" for a competitor.

The following letter from Rev. Henry Wood, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walking and violent exercise, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without the least confidence in its efficacy or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle had been used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,
HENRY WOOD.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

CALL AND SETTLE!

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle accounts, during this month, with any of his debtors or creditors.

July 1848. E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

"*The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR.*"—*Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.*

"*I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a* National calamity, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor.*"—*Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"*I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.*"—*Zachary Taylor, in same letter.*

"*I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States.*"—*Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1835.*

Good News!—Probable Settlement of the Slavery Question in Congress!—Our readers will rejoice to learn that on Wednesday last a motion was adopted which promises to settle, justly, and satisfactorily to all but the ultra abolitionists, the vexed question of Slavery in the Territories. The motion was made by Mr Clayton of Delaware, who declared himself in favor of a compromise with regard to the acquired territory, similar to the Missouri Compromise, which shall be permanent. He moved to recommit the bill and amendments to a Select Committee of eight members— four to be chosen from the North, and four from the South—the selection to be made by ballot— that said Committee ascertain the sense of the Senate, and report in conformity.

Messrs. Foote, Dickinson, Bright, and others, gave the proposition their hearty assent, whilst Messrs. Hale and Niles opposed it.

After a long debate the motion was adopted, yeas 31, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, Mason, Metcalfe, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, and Yulee—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dix, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Upham and Walker—14.

On Thursday the Senate elected the committee by ballot, with great unanimity—Mr Clayton, as chairman, receiving 33 votes out of 38, and so on.

The following were elected:—

Southern Whigs.	*Northern Whigs.*
Clayton, Delaware,	Clarke, Rhode Island,
Underwood, Kentucky,	Phelps, Vermont.
Southern Democrats.	*Northern Democrats.*
Calhoun, S Carolina,	Dickinson, New York,
Atchison, Missouri,	Bright, Indiana.

Mr Clayton deserves the thanks of the whole country for this patriotic effort, which we feel almost sure will be successful, to settle this most dangerous of all questions.

Important from Mexico.—Progress of the last Revolution.—Danger of the renewal of the War with the United States.— Accounts from the city of Mexico to the 24th ult. are full of the particulars of the revolutionary movements of Paredes, against the government of Herrera, *and against the peace with the United States!* On the 15th, Paredes entered the city of Guanajuato, and took possession of the military stores therein. The garrison joined him. The Congress of that State was immediately dissolved, and the governor displaced. It is believed that Bustamente and Minon, who were sent against him, are acting in concert with him. 400 of Minon's troops had joined the insurgents, and the rest fled. The insurgents had issued a manifesto, denouncing the treaty as iniquity and treason, as selling more than half the territory of Mexico, with their brothers of California, &c. for a sum beneath contempt. They disown the government, rely upon the sovereignty of the States, and call upon the people to take up arms. A letter represents the country to be in the most deplorable state; and that there is danger of the war breaking out afresh on our frontiers. The letter of the 24th, the latest received, says: "Let the government do what it will, it is lost. The republic is again delivered over to the most complete anarchy." The objects of the movement are avowed to be, to drive Herrera from the Presidency; to refuse to execute the treaty of peace, and to renew the war on our frontiers. This is really a serious state of affairs.

Most deplorable accounts are given of robberies in all parts of Mexico by the united gangs of American deserters and Mexican robbers. A band of American robbers was attacked between Jalapa and Mexico, by a large party of Mexican troops, and 11 of them killed and 16 captured, the latter being all instantly shot by the Mexicans.— 10 others were captured by our troops, tried, whipped and branded, and put in irons to bring out of the country.

P. S. Later accounts received at New Orleans on Tuesday last, state that the insurgents had been met by the Government so friendly, that they were disconcerted, and there was but little doubt the attempted revolution would be checked.

Mr. Winthrop's Oration.—We beg our readers to turn, as we have done, from politics and news, long enough to read the noble Address of Mr. Speaker Winthrop at the laying of the corner stone of the Washington monument. It is one of the most eloquent, beautiful, truthful, and patriotic papers we have ever had the pleasure of reading.

The N. C. Volunteers on their way home!— Six Companies, (C, D, F, I, K, H,) and a detachment of another company, of our Regiment, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst. They were accompanied by Col. Paine, Capts. Kirkpatrick, Area, and Constable, Lieuts. D. S. Johnson, J. R. Johnson, Wiley, Mitchell, Jones, Blackwelter and Nichols; Surgeons Jas. A. McRae and J. B. Whitaker, Paymaster Wilder, and Adjutant Battle.

They may be looked for at home almost daily, and will every where receive a warm welcome.

Capt Kirkpatrick's Company has lost 21 by death.

Gov. Morehead and Gen. Taylor.—In our last we stated, on the authority of the Picayune, that up to the 1st inst. Gen. Taylor had received no official notice from Gov. Morehead of his nomination by the Convention. We now learn from the Raleigh Register, that on the evening of Friday the 9th of June, (the day of the nomination,) Gov. Morehead addressed a letter to the General, announcing his nomination, and asking his acceptance. This letter he despatched by mail; and it has either miscarried or been suppressed by some dishonest Postmaster.

We did not doubt Gov. Morehead's prompt performance of this as of all his duties; and take it for granted that a second letter is now on the way to Baton Rouge.

Mr. Fillmore.—In Dec. 1838, Mr. Fillmore voted for the following resolution, offered in Congress by Mr. Atherton:

"*Resolved,* That this government is a government of limited powers, and that, by the constitution of the United States, CONGRESS HAS NO JURISDICTION WHATEVER OVER THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN THE SEVERAL STATES OF THIS CONFEDERACY."

And the man who voted for this resolution is now accused of being an abolitionist, by Southern Locofocos!

And now see what Mr Cass said in his pamphlet on the "Right of Search," published whilst he was Minister to France in 1842:—

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been. We never shall be. *We deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition every where,* where this can be effected justly and peaceably, and easily for both parties. But we would not carry fire, and devastation, and murder, and ruin into a peaceful community, to push on the accomplishment of the object. But after having visited the three quarters of the old continent, we say before God, and the world, that we have seen far more, and more frightful misery, since we landed in Europe, and we have not visited Ireland yet, than we have ever seen among this class of people in the United States. Whatever may be said, there is much of the patriarchal relation between the Southern planter and the slave. And as to the physical distress, which is seen in Europe, resulting from a want of food, and from exposure to a rigorous winter without adequate clothing, we believe it to be so rare, as not to form a just element in the consideration of this matter. But the subject of emancipation of two millions and a half of human beings living among another population of different race and color, and with different habits and feelings, is one of the gravest questions which can be submitted to society to solve. It can be safely left only to those who are to be so seriously affected by it; and there it is left by the constitution of the United States. It is a matter with which the general government has no concern."

And this is the man who, the Locofocos say, is *sound,* whilst Mr. Fillmore, they assert, is *unsound,* on the slavery question.

More Deception.—In the Locofoco Convention at Baltimore, in May last, a resolution by Mr. Yancey repudiating the Wilmot Proviso, was rejected, only 36 votes being recorded in its favor, and the entire Delegation from North Carolina voting against it,—Judge Strange remarking that they so voted because "the resolutions of the committee cover the entire ground of non-interference with the rights of slaveholders on the part of Congress, either in the States or territories."

Now let us see how others in the Convention understood the matter. The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the substance of the speech of Mr. Johnson of Georgia, in the Senate, on the 7th inst:—

"Mr. Johnson denied all right by Congress or the people of the Territories to interfere with the institution of slavery, and contended that this was the doctrine of the Democratic party, as declared at the Baltimore Convention. Four members of the Senate were delegates to that Convention, and he called upon them, in the vote they were about to give upon the question pending, to redeem the pledge they had made to the Democratic party and the country.

Mr Hamlin, of Maine, one of the Senators alluded to (the others were Messrs Bright and Hannegan, of Indiana, and Dickinson, of New York, said he did not understand the resolution as susceptible of the construction put upon it by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Johnson replied that he would prove that the Senator did so understand it, and voted for it with that understanding. He then read from the proceedings of the Convention, showing that the resolution of Mr. Furnam, of Georgia, and of Mr Yancey, were rejected on the express ground that the resolutions of the Committee covered the entire ground contended for by the South. The delegates from the Northern States stood silently by and acquiesced in this construction, when, if there was any misconception as to its meaning, it was morally incumbent on them to have undeceived the South. He called upon them and the Democracy of the North to act in good faith upon this question, if they desired the cooperation of the South."

So much for the "Platform," of which the Locofocos boast so much. It is read one way at the South, and exactly the opposite way at the North. Who shall tell us what the "Platform" really means!

The Public Debt.—The President's attempt at Deception.—In the President's Message on the Peace with Mexico, speaking of the debt at the close of the war of 1812, he says,—

"Though the country was burdened with a heavy public debt, large, and in some cases, unnecessary and extravagant, expenditures were authorized by Congress. The consequence was, that the payment of the debt was postponed for more than twenty years, and even then it was only accomplished by the stern will and unbending policy of President Jackson, who made its payment a leading measure of his Administration."

As the President had all the materials at hand to give a true statement on this subject, his attempt at deception can only be considered as deliberate. What are the facts?

In President Madison's Message, Dec. 5, 1815, (just after the close of the war,) he says that the National debt on the 1st of October amounted to $120,000,000, of which $39,000,000 existed before the war began, (being the remains of the Revolutionary war debt,) and $81,000,000 were contracted to carry on the war of 1812-'15,—not $148,000,600, as we frequently see the debt of that war stated at. In March, 1817, however, the debt had increased to $123,500,000.

Well, measures were at once adopted, and most perseveringly carried into execution, to pay off this debt as fast as possible. And between the 3d of March, 1817, and the 1st of Jan'y 1829, when Mr. Adams was going out of office, the debt was reduced to $58,362,135 78. (See Adams' 4th Annual Message.) So that in 11 years and 9 months, before Gen. Jackson came into power, there had been paid off, $65,137,864 22 of principal, and at least $60,000,000 of interest, of the public debt. This was paying at the rate of 10,500,000 a year for the whole 11¾ years.

But during Mr. Adams's 4 years the payments of principal and interest actually amounted to $45,000,000, being upwards of $11,000,000 a year.

Now, how was it during Gen Jackson's Administration? From March 1829, when he came into office, finding $58,362,135 78 of debt, to Dec. 1835, when he announced that the debt was in effect paid, is a period of nearly 7 years. The average annual interest was about $1,500,000. Add this, for the seven years, to the principal, and it makes about $69,000,000 of principal and interest paid off by President Jackson, or at the rate of less than $10,000,000 a year!

So much for Jas. K. Polk's slander of the Patriots who preceded the reign of Jacksonism—the Madisons, and Monroes, and Adamses, and their noble coadjutors in the administration of the government in its earlier and better days.

For these facts we have consulted the various Presidents' Messages, and there can be no mistake in them. We might go further, if necessary, and show that the "large, unnecessary, and extravagant expenditures," were made in Jackson's reign, and not whilst his predecessors were in office. The average annual expenditures under Mr. Adams, exclusive of the debt, were about twelve and a half millions. Under Jackson, they were swelled to upwards of eighteen millions.

Really, of all the small things, not to say base things, which we have ever seen a President attempt, this laudation of Jackson at the expense of his more worthy predecessors, is the smallest.

A letter to the Editor from Richmond County, says, "Gen. Taylor's nomination suits this community first rate."

One Week
ARRIVAL OF
Terrific
10,000
RESIGNATIO

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

Terrific Scenes in Paris.

10,000 PEOPLE SLAIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

The steamship Niagara has arrived at Boston, with dates to the 1st July, one week later than the dates by the Caledonia.

FRANCE.

Paris has been the theatre of a terrible conflict. The combat lasted four days, and TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SLAIN! The Government finally triumphed, however. Amongst the slain, are mentioned the names of six Deputies to the National Assembly, sixteen Generals, and the Archbishop of Paris. The Executive Committee have resigned the power delegated them by the National Assembly. M. de Lamartine was conspicuous in quelling the insurrection.

The Caledonia, whose arrival was announced in our last, brought accounts of the beginning of this terrible conflict. It did not, however, furnish any special reason for the outbreak. But most persons have feared all along that such would be the result of the measures of the Provisional government, and of the peculiar character of the population of Paris. It may be feared that the end is not even yet; but that more scenes of violence may be looked for before a stable government, (Republic or otherwise,) is established.

The Caledonia also brought accounts of a battle between the military and people in the City of Prague, which resulted in the defeat of the people, the destruction of a large part of the city, and of 5000 lives. Among the killed was the wife of the military commander, Prince Windischgratz, daughter of the celebrated Prince Schwartzenberg, who was shot through the head by an assassin, whilst leaning out of a window. One of her sons was also mortally wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BOSTON, July 12.

One of the bloodiest dramas the world ever witnessed, one of the most ferocious and obstinate insurrections which the ensanguined history of France has had to record from her earliest annals, has just been brought to a close in the streets of Paris by the absolute annihilation of the revolted party, and triumphant success of Republican arms. After 4 days and nights of incessant fighting the insurgents have been utterly vanquished, with a loss on both sides of 10,000 killed and 25,000 wounded, which is believed to be much *beneath the true estimate*.

The commencement of the rebellion appears to have been made by a deputation of ouvriers, who waited upon M. Marie at the Luxembourg. He listened to their grievances, but observing that their spokesman had been active in the affair of the 15th May, said to the men, "you are not the slaves of this man, you can state your own grievances." This expression was distorted amongst the workmen that M. Marie had called them slaves, and it seems to have been the signal for the conspirators, who had organized a vast movement to commence their operations.

On Thursday night, the 22d of June, the first barricade was raised, and the troops and the National Guards called out.

On Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their position, than in actually fighting.

Friday passed, and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the 24th, the National Assembly declared itself en permanence, and Paris was placed in a state of siege; the executive power was delegated absolutely to Cavaignac, and the members of the executive resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honor, had they withdrawn before. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly—and, as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one General after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming.

Various proclamations were issued by Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but to no effect.

The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides, except a lull during a tremendous thunder storm. The carnage and battles on the south of the river were horrible.

In this frightful state of things the Assembly felt not a little alarm. A deputation from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this fratricidal strife, but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent on only yielding up the struggle with their lives, and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution.

On Saturday night at 12 o'clock the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large numbers of troops poured in from all the neighboring departments, but still the insurgents having rendered their positions almost impregnable, resisted more or less effectually all the force which could be brought against them. The red flag, the banner of the *Republique Democratique et Sociale* was hoisted.

On Sunday morning, at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President stated that the government force had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life, and that Gen. Cavignac had given the insurgents on the right bank till 10 o'clock to surrender, when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their intrenchments, and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection could be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realized.

The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards.

On Monday, the reinforcements Gen. Lamoreciere had received from Cavignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city, and although reduced to extremities they still fought with incredible valor.

It was thought on Monday morning early that they would surrender, but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection, was not immediately realized.

At about half past 10, the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two hours that the government troops, everywhere, prevailed, and the part of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country in the direction towards Vincennes.

The last band took refuge in the celebrated *Pierre la Chaise*, but the *Garde Mobile* hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely quelled. The loss of life has been terrific, no fewer than fourteen general officers had been put *hors du combat*,—a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are Gen Megrier and Gens. Deart and Brea; Gens. Charedmel and Renduit and others severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded, but the most touching death of all is that of the Bishop of Paris.

The venerable prelate on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was ordered by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished and has since died.

It will probably never be correctly ascertained to what extent this sacrifice of human life in this frightful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from 9 to 10,000 slain, but we hope this is exaggerated.

The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceeds 5,000. All the prisons are filled as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuileries, the Louvre, Palais Royal, the chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands, and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands or some transatlantic French colony.

We have no space to recount many acts of individual heroism. Many soldiers exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged the war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their own prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages.

The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it, and then reeled and died. It seems to be believed, generally, that if the insurgents had succeeded, the whole city would have been given up to pillage. Indeed, the words *pillage and rape* are said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been captured.

Every species of artifice was employed to convey ammunition. The pails of the milk women, the couches of the wounded, and even the coffins of the dead, were found filled with gunpowder and cartouches. Large sums of money, in gold and notes, were discovered on persons of men, apparently in extreme poverty, and of young children. The women of Paris took a most active part in the struggle. They conveyed orders and signals through the hottest fire. They carried off the wounded; some of them perished in the barricades or fired from the houses on the soldiers, whilst some are even reported to have inflicted most refined barbarities upon their wretched fellow citizens who had fallen prisoners into their hands; none were spared by the chances or the indiscriminating fury of this general slaughter.

The Archbishop of Paris, who in the sublime exercise of the most awful duties of a Christian priest, sought to bring back that outrageous multitude to reason and peace, was brutally shot from the back of a barricade, and Gen. Negrier, who had survived the numerous campaigns of Africa, fell in like manner at a proxy with the savages of the *faubourg St. Antoine*. So vast and horrible a desolation wrought in the heart of a city by the hands of her own citizens the world has not witnessed in the whole survey of historic memory; and the arms of a stranger and an enemy would have been devoted to eternal infamy if they had inflicted so awful a chastisement on the great city of Paris. None but herself could punish her iniquities or inflict her doom.

The Provinces generally did not unite in the insurrection. At Marseilles, however, a fight occurred, in which 50 National Guards were killed before the insurgents were defeated.

There are said to have been frightful scenes in shooting large bodies of the prisoners in Paris who attempted to escape. 100 are said to have perished thus. The decree to transport the 5 or 6000 prisoners was denounced in the National Assembly by Gen. Caussidiere, as cruel, showing that there was a party in that body who supported the insurgents.

The new Ministry is composed of Gen. Cavaignac, President and Bethmont, Bastide, Senard, Lamoreciere Bedeau, Goudcheaux, Recust, and Toures. This does not give satisfaction.

It was reported in London on the 30th, that Ledru Rollin, Lamartine, and Flocon were to be arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy. They are charged with having written letters to some of the insurgents which were found in their possession, with having allowed the barricades to be erected without opposition, and with having suppressed the telegraphic despatches for troops from other parts of France. Another account says that Lamartine and Arago headed a detachment of Guards and boldly advanced on the barricades.

The moderate Republicans think that the Republic is now safe; the insurrection has strengthened it.

The forces engaged were said to be from 40 to 50,000 insurgents, protected by barricades, houses, &c., and 250,000 troops and National Guards.

All the anarchist journals are suppressed.

The insurgents are said to have had a revolutionary government formed in advance.

When the insurgents finally surrendered, officers and soldiers ran round Gen. Lamoreciere, uttering cries of Vive la Republique, pressed him in their arms, and thanked him for his brilliant and noble services.

Among the many acts of atrocity committed we may mention the following:—A woman, who has been arrested, avowed with the most horrible *song froid* that she had herself cut off the heads of three of the Garde Mobile. On several of the barricades heads cut off, and with the caps on, were placed as trophies. One head had the mouth filled with pitch and a match put to it, and in this state it was placed on a pike, and the wretches danced round it to the cry of "*Les lampions, des lampions.*"

One woman was shot on a barricade who had in her hand a sabre, on the point of which she had stuck the head of an officer.

Many assassinations take place in the streets at night. Paris is in universal mourning for dead husbands, brothers, &c. Many of the insurgents were liberated felons.

England was quiet. Ireland as usual. Commercial and money affairs in England looked rather better, and firm notwithstanding the French troubles. Consols 84⅞. The imports of cotton for the week were 152,047 bales, causing a decline of about ¼d. Stock in port 188,000 bales more than last year.

From Austria we learn that Vicenza has been retaken by the Italians; that Padua has capitulated to the Austrians; that Trieste has been placed in a state of blockade; and that the Lombard army has been defeated in an engagement near Verona.

It is rumored that the Austrian army has been ordered to invade Prussia.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

MONTGOMERY AND MOORE.—We learn that Dr. J. M. Worth, Whig, is a candidate for the Senate in this District. There are two other candidates in the same District, viz: Col. Wm. Hancock, Whig, and John Shaw, Loco, of Moore.

ANSON COUNTY.—Col. Dudley D. Daniel is the candidate for re-election to the Senate; and Messrs. J. R. Hargrave and Jonathan Trall for the Commons.

BLADEN COUNTY.—A letter from a friend in Bladen county says, "We are going ahead for Old Rough. I think he will get the strongest vote that any Whig ever got in this county."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MEETING OF THE TAYLOR CLUB.

At a meeting of the Taylor Club of Cumberland, held at the Town Hall on Friday evening, July 14, 1848, Jonathan Evans, Esq. was called to the Chair, and A. McLean appointed Secretary.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported a form of articles of association for the government of the Club, which were read and adopted. Whereupon, the following Officers were elected for the succeeding term of three months, viz:—

EDWARD J. HALE, Esq. President.

Col. A. S. McNEILL, DAVID McNEILL, Esq. JOHN WINSLOW, Esq. JONA. EVANS, Esq. Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, O. P. STARK, Esq.	Vice Presidents.

Col. THOMAS WADDILL, Secretary.

A. McLEAN, Treasurer.

Committee of Correspondence.—Messrs. E. L. Winslow and Wm. H. Haigh.

Executive Committee.—Messrs. Wm. S. Mullins, Walter Draughon, Jas. Huske, Jas. Banks, John M. Rose, Henry Donaldson.

Before the election of officers took place, the following letter was read, from our distinguished and esteemed fellow citizen, whose voice, before the lamented illness which has so long disabled him from active life, was always raised with power in favor of the right:—

FRIDAY MORNING, July 14, '48.

My dear Sir: I received your note, and would have replied to it yesterday, but that I was too unwell to write. I appreciate very highly the honor which you and my other Whig friends are disposed to confer on me, by placing my name at the head of the Taylor Club, which you propose organizing this evening. I regret that the state of my health compels me to forego the position which your kindness would assign me, and beg your indulgence whilst I respectfully decline it. I am admonished by my continued indisposition, to decline a participation in any public concerns, and must leave the defence, and advancement, of the good cause to younger and more robust men, of whom fortunately there is in our ranks no lack, who can render efficient service. I approve entirely of the action of the Whig National Convention, and feel a warm interest in the success of Gen. Taylor. I believe that his election will tend mightily to put down that system of Executive usurpation, and that mad spirit of territorial aggrandizement, by which the present Administration has been unhappily distinguished. It is an object worthy the best exertions of all thoughtful men, who value the repose of their country, and the stability of her institutions.

Respectfully,

J. D. ECCLES.

To E. J. Hale, Esq.

The meeting was then addressed by E. J. Hale, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Jas. Banks, and E. L. Winslow, Esqrs.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That whenever the President of the Taylor Club of Cumberland shall deem it necessary, he shall select and appoint one or more persons to attend and address public meetings throughout the County in advocacy of the election of Gen. Taylor.

JONA. EVANS, Chairman.

A. McLEAN, Secretary.

The next meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday evening, 2d of August, and on Wednesday evenings monthly thereafter, until the Presidential election.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

RICHMOND, July 17, 1848.

Baltimore Flour market steady but not active. Howard street 5 75; City Mills 5 75. Prime White Wheat 1 23; prime Red 1 15. Prime Yellow Corn 50. All other articles unchanged. All Northern markets unchanged.

MR. REID AND PROSCRIPTION.—The Asheville Messenger gives an official correspondence showing, that when Mr Reid, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, was in Congress, he and Col. Wheeler went to the Postmaster General and pressed the removal of Mr. Patton, the excellent Whig Postmaster at Asheville, and the appointment of Mr. Tate, a Locofoco, in his place. The only charge made against Mr. Patton was, *that he was a Whig!* And the Assistant P. M. Gen. wrote to Mr. Patton, that "there are no charges of improper conduct of any kind in his office, preferred against him to the Department."

MR. BADGER.—Some of the Locofoco papers, prompted by the Hon. Mr. Venable, are attacking a speech of Mr. Badger on the Oregon Bill. The speech was made some six weeks ago, and it is only now, just on the eve of the election, that they pretend to have discovered something in it to carp at. We have just received a copy of the speech in the Congressional Globe, and will publish it in our next. And only wish that, instead of misrepresenting it, the Locofocos would likewise publish it.

WHIG ELECTOR.—John Kerr, Esq. has been unanimously chosen, by the Convention for that purpose, as the Whig candidate for Elector in the Caswell District. And Messrs. Reade of Person, Nash of Orange, and Gorrell of Guilford, were selected as Assistant Electors. Messrs. Kerr, Reade, and Walker, delivered speeches at the Convention.

Dr. William Withers is the Whig Electoral candidate in the District composed of the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Davidson and Davie.

Up to the 6th of July, five weeks after his nomination, says the Picayune, Gen. Taylor had received no information from Governor Morehead of the said nomination! What does this portend?
Wilmington Journal.

What does it portend? Nothing very particular, probably, except that we shall now hear that Gov. Morehead has written another letter. If the Journal had asked what it *proved*, we might have answered, that some Locofoco Postmaster had pilfered the letter which Gov. Morehead wrote to Gen. Taylor on the subject on the 9th of June.

LIEUT. RALPH BELL.—The Charleston Courier pays the following handsome compliment to our former townsman:—

Lieut. Bell, of the Charleston Volunteers, and Adjutant of the Palmetto Regiment, reached this city on Thursday last, from Mobile, having been detained some days in that place, by the duties which devolved upon him in the last named capacity. The leader of the "Forlorn Hope" at Chapultepec, wears laurels that the bravest of the brave might envy. Among the gallant band that performed such deeds of valor as to call forth the plaudits of the oldest veterans, that he should have been placed in such a distinguished position, must have been gratifying to himself, and those who know him feel that while there were none who would have shrunk from the position, it could not have devolved on one who would have fulfilled it more fearlessly and faithfully.

LT. COL. BRAGG AND GEN. TAYLOR.—The citizens of Mobile have presented an elegant Sword to Lieut. Col. Bragg. In his reply to the Address made to him on the occasion, Col. Bragg made the following remarks, which, considering he is a Democrat, are as honorable to him as are his bravery and modesty:—

"The humble services I have been enabled to render in the cause of our common country, during the contest so recently and so gloriously terminated, and for which I am now so highly honored, constitute but an inadequate return for benefits previously received from that country in its military academy. In zealously devoting my humble abilities to the discharge of such duties as devolved upon me, I have only done what my friends and my country had a right to expect; to have done less would have evinced a criminal indifference to what I have always conceived to be the most sacred of all obligations. For all the success which has attended me in performing those duties I have been indebted to the confidence and kindness of my commander, and the gallantry and devotion of those who served under me.

"Passing by the incidents of Fort Brown and Monterey, to which you have so eloquently alluded, I may be pardoned for saying in reference to the more memorable field of Buena Vista, that the credit which has been awarded me for the part performed by my command on that occasion, has had its origin in the disinterestedness and generosity of our noble old Chief, who is ever inclined to bestow on others honors justly due to himself. To Gen. Taylor, and to him alone, belongs all the glory for that achievement. And I but express the universal opinion of those who served under him, in saying that no other living man could have obtained that victory. So great was the confidence reposed in him by his troops—and no no other could have commanded it—that his presence on any part of the field was sufficient not only to change despair into hope, but to give assurance of victory, and dispel all doubt of ultimate triumph."

BARON MUNCHAUSEN BEATEN!—The Union quotes a letter which says that the second Baltimore battalion of volunteers, consisting of 1275 men, contained originally 1270 staunch Whigs, and only *five* Locofocos! This is marvellous enough, and shows how the Whigs were *opposing*, and the Locofocos *supporting*, the war. But the writer goes on to say, that the battalion lost 412 men, and of the remaining 862, a vote taken showed that 861 had become Locofocos, and only *one* Whig remained!!! The Union is entitled to the medal for the largest fib ever told by mortal man.

MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH.—The Executive Committee of the Central Rough and Ready Club, has called a Mass Meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor in Wake and the adjoining Counties, to be held in Raleigh on Tuesday the 1st day of August. A free dinner will be provided, and speeches may be expected.

PETERSBURG AND FAYETTEVILLE.—The Editor of the Richmond Southerner, describing the improvements going on in Petersburg, which he had just visited, says,—

"For its white population, it carries on the heaviest manufacturing of any town in the State. In proportion to the population, however, Fayetteville, N. C., does more, and therefore, in this particular, is the leading town in the South. There are many manufacturing settlements, as for instance Laurel Mills in Maryland, and Pratt's Mills in Alabama, where nothing but manufacturing is pursued; but we speak of towns where diversified pursuits are followed. On this account, Fayetteville leads off ahead of all the other towns in the South. North Carolina is able to build up a hundred more, if she desired it. We would rejoice to see her a little more concerned on this point."

VIRGINIA.—The Editor of the Southerner says that he has himself heard one hundred Democrats say that they were going to vote for Taylor. He says that Virginia will go triumphantly for Taylor.

"THE BATTERY."—We have received the first No. of this Whig campaign paper, published weekly at Washington City, by George S. Gideon, at 50 cents from this time till the middle of November. It pours the grape into Cass.

A letter to the Editor says, "The Pines are dying very much in Moore and Montgomery, as far up as Troy, and probably as far up as the pines extend.

"Wheat crops are good; Oats moderately so.—Corn has suffered somewhat from the dry weather; but the late rains will probably revive it."

A CAPITAL SPEECH.—It has been often remarked, and with great justice, that every thing that Gen. Taylor says, or writes, or does, is marked by intellectual force, and appropriateness to the occasion, not less than by modesty. No man can be an inferior man whose sayings and doings are thus distinguished. They furnish the strongest evidences of Wisdom. The last instance we have of these qualities is in the Picayune of the 2d inst. On the evening preceding, there was a torch light procession in honor of Gen. Butler. Whilst the procession was in another part of the city, (says the Picayune,) a number of persons in the neighborhood of the St. Charles Hotel perceived Gen. Taylor in the ladies' saloon, where he had been invited by Gen. Gaines to witness the display. The moment they caught a glimpse of him they gave three cheers for old Rough and Ready. Gen. Taylor immediately retired to a part of the room in which he could not be seen; but the crowd continued to increase and with it the cheers for the old thunderer of Buena Vista increased also. In a few minutes the streets in and about the hotel were thronged with a multitude of persons all cheering Gen. Taylor. Several gentlemen of the immense concourse of persons present left the crowd and went to Gen. Taylor and desired him to appear at the window of the saloon, as nothing else would satisfy and disperse the accidental assemblage. The General objected to doing so, as it would seem an interference with the appointed ceremonies of the night. But the crowd continued to increase and the cheering likewise; he at length appeared at the window. When he was seen by the multitude below, the cheering was deafening. As soon as silence could be obtained Gen. Taylor addressed the people in the streets to the following effect:—

"*Fellow-citizens*—I am accidentally in this city, and would fain be an unobserved spectator of the proceedings of this night. The evening has been set apart to do honor to a friend, a brother soldier, and a gentleman whom I respect, and to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude. I had hoped that no friends of mine would notice my presence in a way to attract attention. But since you have seen fit to manifest your partiality in a manner which cannot escape notice, I can only thank you for the kindness of the compliment and wish you good night."

Gen. Taylor then retired amidst shouts which made the welkin ring. Gen. Gaines was then cheered in the most enthusiastic manner. The old veteran appeared at the window, and made a few remarks in the spirit of the address of Gen. Taylor.

Could any thing be more happy, in every point of view, than this brief address of Gen. Taylor?—In our estimation, taking the whole scene into consideration, it was just the thing: neither a word too much or too little.

We copy the following also from the Picayune:

Old Zack.—An Incident.—At an early hour yesterday morning, long before our city folks had got through their morning nap, Gen. Taylor might have been seen, by those astir so soon, wending his way quietly from the levee to the St. Charles Hotel. By times he visited the counting-house of his merchants, Messrs. Maunsel White & Co., read the morning papers, digested his breakfast and prepared himself for a general survey of the city. His visit was altogether unexpected, but his presence, wherever he went, was greeted by the warm congratulations of his friends—and who is not a friend to Old Zack. Just before dinner a very interesting group was collected on the portico of the hotel. Maj. Gens. Gaines, Butler, Twiggs, Patterson and Taylor were all together. They had met for the first time since the close of the war, and right hearty were the greetings of these men of deeds. A numerous company of gentlemen were around them, and amongst others were a number of the volunteers just returned from the wars. Many of these had not seen Gen. Taylor since the battle of Buena Vista. A hearty grasp of the hand attested the sympathy between the soldiers and their old commander. Meetings like these are more prolific of memorials than words; but one old battle-bronzed soldier took Gen. Taylor by both his hands, and the words seemed to ooze out of his heart as he said: "General, I stood by you in the fight at Buena Vista, and by—I will stand by you in the one that's coming on."

The Locofoco papers insist upon it that Gen. Taylor is a Wilmot Proviso man, though he is a large slaveholder, and has all his interests and feelings identified with the South, in which he was born and raised; and though, if he were to apply the Wilmot Proviso to the newly acquired Mexican territory, he would be in danger of losing his own slaves by their running off to the free States which would thus be made in his immediate neighborhood! If the Locofoco editors hope to persuade any body that such a ridiculous story is true, they must deem their readers most credulous and ignorant indeed.

Cass, on the contrary, who deliberately wrote and printed the declaration that he deprecated the existence of slavery, in principle, and prayed for its abolition everywhere, is, in the opinion of the same Editors, perfectly sound on the rights of the South!

It is a little curious, that whilst the Locos rely on a letter written by Gen. Taylor to a Mr. Taylor, Editor of the Ohio Signal, (in which the Wilmot Proviso is not once mentioned,) to show that he is in favor of that Proviso, Taylor, the Editor aforesaid, has actually refused to support the General because he is *not* in favor of the Proviso! The Editor goes for Van Buren.

THE TWO LIVES OF CASS.—The Clerk in the Congressional Globe office has attempted to explain how it happened that two differing lives of Cass were printed at that office. He says that two editions, 29,000 copies, were printed in March and sold by subscription. He then says,—

"Of the two editions bearing date "June, 1848," about 50,000 copies have been sold by subscription and otherwise, and distributed as follows: To the Southern members of Congress, about 30,000 copies, and the balance to the northern and western members of Congress and orders from abroad. On the first edition, bearing date "June, 1848," 15,000 copies were printed, and sold out entirely to members of Congress, as per subscription list, without regard to their *geographical position*. There have not been at any one time two editions of the "Sketch of the Life and Public Services of General Lewis Cass" for sale in this office. The surplus copies remaining of the number printed and sold of the first edition as above being rendered unsaleable by not having in it Gen. Jackson's letter, were thrown under the counter as wrapping-paper, and have not at any time since been sold or given away to any person or persons whatever, except upon the application of a whig member of Congress, and a whig officer of the House, made on Monday, the 3d instant. I sold to each one of them about one dozen copies.

I herewith enclose a copy of each edition, with the several alterations marked.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, Z. W. McKNEW,

Clerk Congressional Globe Office.

Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT,

U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

We do not see how this statement alters the case. The Clerk does not deny, though he appears to try to do so, that the Anti-Wilmot Proviso edition sold were purchased to come South, and did come South. The Union says "Gen. Cass had not the slightest agency in the thing." Nobody thought or charged that he had. The charge is against his friends who manage the canvass for him.

When Mr. Mangum first made the charge in the Senate, Mr. Hannegan stated, by authority of Messrs. Bayley and Cobb, two members of the House, that there were two editions of the Life, one printed in March, and the other printed in June. In this last, he said, the passage concerning the Wilmot Proviso was stricken out, to make room for an account of Gen. Cass's speech on the French revolution, and of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention. The March edition, he said, had been all exhausted, and the June edition was thereupon published and sent off in all directions, North and South, and was the only one now issued. But Mr. Reverdy Johnson put a most summary estoppel upon this very lame explanation by deliberately producing two copies of the Life; one containing the extract from the Nicholson letter and the statement that Gen. Cass was opposed to the Wilmot Proviso—the other omitting them; AND BOTH PRINTED IN JUNE, as appeared by their faces.

"This (says "Potomac,") was a damper! What sort of an explanation had Messrs. Bayly and Cobb made to Mr. Hannegan? What was Mr. Hannegan, in such a fix, to do? Why, just what he did do! He denounced the conduct, come from whatever quarter it might, though he did not believe that Messrs. Bayly and Cobb had any knowledge that the act had been perpetrated."

A GEM.—The following rare specimen of style Editorial, is from the last North Carolinian:—

"*Richmond & Robeson.*—We notice that H. W. Covington, Esq., has accepted the Whig nomination for the Senate. Mr. Francis A. Terry has been nominated by the democrats, for the same responsibility. We hope that Mr. Terry may not be dismayed by the apparent weight of the undertaking, but is prepared, like a true knight, for the sake of his lady love (dame Democracy) to beard the lion in his den. From a slight acquaintance with Mr. T., we have a highly favorable opinion of him for unpretending talents and amiable character. His Democracy is doubtless founded upon a rock. His prospects for election are cheering and only want improving."

We extract this for several purposes. First, to say, that in a recent note from Mr. Terry himself, he informed us that he had "declined the nomination." So much for his "prospects," which the Carolinian, (evidently knowing nothing on the subject,) pronounces to be "cheering, *and only want improving*." This is the way in which "prospects" are manufactured, and perhaps thereby "improved," in the Locofoco papers.

Secondly, we would like to know from the Carolinian what sort of a "responsibility" the Senate is? Is it a male or female responsibility, —a "little responsibility" or a big one—which the Democrats are thus trying to palm off upon our innocent friend Mr. Terry?

Thirdly, whilst we freely admit that Mr. Terry is a "true knight," (and sorry we are to say that he is a democratic knight,) we must protest, as his personal friend, against this unwarrantable assignment to him of such an old, worn out, broken down creature as "Dame Democracy," (with her "host of big and "little responsibilities,") for his "lady love." We think he has a right to choose his own lady love, and we are sure that he is a bachelor of too much taste and discretion not to make a more suitable choice than that. What the Carolinian means by the old jade being "doubtless founded upon a rock," we can't exactly make out—unless it be that she has a "pocket full of rocks," which her overseer, Mr. Polk, "doles out" to her admirers. But if this be the true reading, it smacks more of *cupidity* than of *Cupid*, and is but a sorry consideration to present to a "true knight." Besides, the Carolinian should recollect that the old woman, Dame Democracy aforesaid, is about to make an assignment, and that Gen Taylor, the Trustee, will take possession of all her effects on the 4th of March next.

But perhaps the cream of the whole article is the patronizing air with which the Carolinian expresses "a highly favorable opinion of Mr. Terry for his *unpretending talents*." Can Mr. T. be sufficiently grateful for so high a compliment from a source so well qualified to judge?

THE UNION'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.—The official Editor is dealing out his abuse of Gen. Taylor, day by day. It calls him the "No-Party, No-Principle Candidate," and asserts that "he has made but one profession of faith,—except his being a Whig—not an *ultra* Whig,—and this creed only declares that whatever Congress does, he will sanction; even to the surrender of the great, cardinal, constitutional power of the veto." And the official goes on to argue, that Gen. Taylor means that the President ought to be a mere cypher, to register the edicts of Congress. The Editor writes a message for him, and represents him as signing all bills that Congress may pass, without hesitation, without consulting his Cabinet, and without even reading the bills. All this the Union thinks would be a failure to "discharge the duty imposed upon him by the constitution", and, "converting the President of the United States into a mere nose of wax."

Now this is exceedingly smart of the official Editor; but his premises being utterly untrue, his conclusions are of the same character. His edifice having no foundation, tumbles to the ground.

Instead of being a "No-Party Candidate," no one knows better, or more bitterly regrets, than the Editor of the Union, that Gen. Taylor is a Whig, and the candidate of the Whigs. He is sufficiently a party candidate for those who will vote for him. He is too much of a party candidate for the Editor of the Union.

Gen. Taylor has not confined himself, as the Union falsely asserts, to the expression of one or two principles. As the foundation of all patriotic principles, he has solemnly declared, that if elected—

"I will feel bound to serve them, and will do so honestly and faithfully, to the best of my abilities, strictly in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution, as near as possible, in the way it was acted on and construed by our first Presidents, two of whom, at least, participated in creating and putting in operation that glorious instrument."

This is a platform broad enough for all patriots to stand on. Another one, in the same letter, is of kindred excellence:—

"Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could enter on the duties appertaining to the Chief Magistrate of the country untrammelled and unpledged beyond what I have previously stated as regards the Constitution, so that I could and would be President of the nation, and not of a party."

These declarations appear to have escaped even the notice of the Union. And yet to any other than the veriest slave of a slavish party, they embody principles of the strongest significance and greatest value. Coming from an honest man, as all admit Gen. Taylor to be, they are of as much value as a thousand pledges could be.

But these are not all. In his Alison letter he says,—

"I look upon war, at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor."

Now here is a principle of more true worth, in our opinion, to the United States as a Nation, and to the people individually, than all the Tariff and Bank, and Internal Improvement questions which have agitated the country for fifty years past. Its author has experienced the evils of war, upon individuals; and he has a mind elevated enough to understand its evils upon our country; to see and to feel that our policy is Peace, and that he is a great criminal who disturbs that peace but upon the direst necessity.

And this great principle, likewise, the Union has overlooked.

But it has done worse than to shut its eyes to what Gen. Taylor has said. It has falsified his positive declarations. Has Gen. Taylor anywhere said, "that whatever Congress does he will sanction; even to the surrender of the great, cardinal, constitutional power of the veto?" or any where intimated that he would sign all bills that Congress might send to him, with or without reading them? The Union well knows that all its statements to this effect are utterly false. There is not an honest or honorable man in the country who, after reading what Gen Taylor really did say, will venture to endorse these libels of the Union. Here is all that he has said which has a bearing on that subject:—

"Second. The veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but, in my opinion, should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people.

"Third. Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

This is Gen. Taylor's doctrine, and it is the Whig doctrine. He does not "surrender" the veto power. He proposes to exercise it where the constitution intended that it should be exercised, and only in such cases. He proposes that Congress shall regain that power which it originally had, and was always intended by the constitution to have, but which has been gradually "stealing from the many to the one," until it has almost become the mere register of the edicts of the President, or of the irresponsible few who control him.

The Editor of the Union has probably had something to do in writing Messages for Jas. K. Polk; but he may rely upon it that his attempt to perform that service for Gen. Taylor is an unnecessary labor. The General will write his own messages. He "asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibility." Least of all will he ask a favor of Mr. Polk's editor.

FIRE IN WADESBOROUGH.—The Stable attached to West's Hotel in Wadesborough was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, and several horses more or less burnt.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 8th, Mr. Benton presented a bill to carry into effect the Mexican Treaty of Peace; by providing for the payment of the adjudicated claims of our citizens against Mexico, which the U. S. assume to pay; and by constituting a Board of Commissioners to examine and decide upon all other claims not yet adjudicated.

Mr. Davis of Mass. replied to Messrs Calhoun and Johnson of Geo. on the Oregon Territorial bill.

On Monday, Mr. Johnson of Maryland spoke at great length on the Oregon bill, in favor of compromise, without which, he said, it must be settled by blood, or by disunion.

On Tuesday, Mr Hunter of Va. spoke on the Oregon Bill.

On Wednesday, the President communicated the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry on Col. Paine of the N. C. Regiment.

On Thursday, Hon. Wm. R. King of Ala. took his seat.

On Friday, the bill to establish a Branch Mint at New York, with a proposed amendment to establish another at Charleston, was debated. It was supported by Messrs. Dix, Niles, Dickinson, and Butler, and opposed by Mr. Badger. The bill was rejected, 27 to 21.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, the Indian Appropriation Bill was discussed, chiefly in regard to claims of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians. In this discussion Messrs. Barringer and Clingman of this State participated. The bill was finally passed, and then private bills were taken up.

On Monday, Mr. Stephens of Geo. moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution calling on the President for the boundaries of New Mexico and California; as to the character of the civil governments established therein by the President; whether civil officers so appointed still retain their offices; and as to the trials and executions for treason in those provinces.

The rules were suspended, 169 votes to 7; and an excited debate ensued, between Messrs. Stephens and Schenck on the one side, and Messrs. McClernand and McLane in defence of the President.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Stephens adverted in terms of indignant denunciation to the President's inconsistencies and duplicity in his message of 1846, in claiming the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, as the boundary of Texas; while in the Slidell instructions he stated that the boundary had not yet been established.

This occasioned great sensation and confusion in the administration seats.

The resolution, after being amended by Mr. Donnell, to inquire into the extent and value of the lands acquired, was adopted.

On Tuesday, the resolutions reported from the Committee on Commerce, by Mr. Hunt, relative to the improvement of rivers and harbors, and the veto by Mr. Polk of the bill for that purpose, were taken up.

The first resolution was adopted several days ago by the House.

The second resolution, declaring that the interests of the nation, the commerce of the country, and the common defence require that the power of the general government to make such improvements, which was asserted in the first resolution, should be exercised, was also adopted—yeas 112, nays 53, more than two-thirds!

The third resolution declaring the reasons given by the President for his veto of the bill of last session, were insufficient, was next adopted—yeas 91, nays 71.

The fourth resolution was adopted by a vote of 109 yeas to 59 nays. This resolution declares against giving the power of the States to levy tonnage duties for the improvement of harbors and rivers.

On Wednesday, the session was devoted to amendments to the General Appropriation bill.

On Thursday and Friday, nothing of importance.

Postscript.

Col. Payne, and six Companies, C. D. F. H. I. and K., sailed from Camp at Carrollton, on board the Bark Yarmouth, on the 10th inst., for Smithville, N. C., where we are happy to learn they have been ordered for discharge. The health of the men was good; not a sick man in the six Companies.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Matthew Autry, in this county, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Averett, Mr. WILLIAM NUNNERY, Jr. to Miss HARRIET E. JACKSON, all of this county.

In the vicinity of St. Paul's, Robeson county, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. DUNCAN BETHUNE to Miss MARY G., daughter of John McNair, Esq.

In Moore county, on the 28th May, by the Rev. Eli Philips, Mr. DAVID WRIGHT, of Montgomery, to Miss MARGARET, eldest daughter of Alexander Leach, Esq.—all for Taylor; therefore both are *Wright*.

In Montgomery county, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Jacks, Mr. WILLIAM CAGLE to Miss SIMMONS, daughter of Pleasant Simmons, Esq. All for Taylor, of course.

In Montgomery county, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. William N. Peacock, Mr. JEREMIAH LUTHER to Mrs. MARY ANN NICHOLSON, all of Montgomery, and all for Taylor and independence. *"Three cheers for Montgomery."*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Friday last, HUGH, only child of Mr. Carleton J. Campbell.

In this town, on the 12th inst., JOSEPHINE BURROUGHS, daughter of J. W. and Ann Powers, aged 2 years and 1 month.

In Sampson county, on the 3d instant, JOHN WALTER, infant son of G. W. and Mary Draughon, aged two years and six months.

Very suddenly, near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 9th inst., Mr. JOHN H. COVINGTON, son of H. H. Covington, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 7th inst., EDWARD P., infant son of Edward D. and Susan H. Hall aged 2 years and 2 months.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday last, Mr ALFRED M. LASPEYRE, aged 46 years.

In Sampson county, on the 28th ult., Miss JANE KELLY, daughter of Mr. Felix Kelly, aged about 20 years. Also, a short time since, Mr. JAMES HINES, son of Mr. John Hines, dec'd.

In Sampson county, July 4th, SAMUEL HARGROVE, aged 75 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 9.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for merchants of this place; and for Cedar Falls Co, W C Patterson, Island Ford Co, Tyson and Person, W T Horne, Rev W O Reid, J & R Gilmer, J B Trever, Salem Co, D Freeman & Son, Worth & Saunders, Wm Cobble, Dr R L Steele, M L & H J Holmes, Murchison, Reid & Co, F Friese, Geo Greenfield, Washington Mine, P Justice, J R & J Sloan, J P Mabry, Hon J L Bailey, H A London, A S Porter, of the interior.

July 11.—Steamer Wm B Meares, with goods for merchants of this place; and for A Hunt, W Clark, J McInnis, Worth & Stanly, Gage, Tomlin & Co, Rowan Co. Nash & Poe, and Holt & Carrigan, of the interior.

July 12.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for T S Lutterloh, T Lineback, J H & J Martine, D Byrd, M Autrey, M McGregor, G McNutt, C Smith, A S Horney, W L McGary.

July 15.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for Ray & Pearce, W McIntyre, J M Rose, S T Hawley & Son, C Benbow, S J Hinsdale, J H Hall, H Branson, J Johnson, J Brooksbank, T S Lutterloh, W Prior, H Erambert, of this place; and J & W Murphy, Elkin Man'f Co, T R T..., J G Lash, E Schaub, A Newsom, Angus McClenand, Williams, Haywood & Co, F J Hill, A C Blum, D McCorquodale, H McLean, N L Williams, Long, Webb & Co, G A E Pope & Co, A D McArthur, D McIntyre, A McLean, J Swann, A Reaves, L Moore, B Julian, of the interior.

July 16.—Gov. Graham, with goods for T S Lutterloh, Geo McNeill, Hall, Sackett & Co, W L McGary, J H & J Martine, J Jackson, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.—Schr. Laura from Shallotte, N. C. 7.—Brig Tower from New Orleans. 8.—Brig Nonpareil from Norwich, Conn. 9.—Schr. Old Zack from Cardenas. 10.—Schrs Leesburg from Philadelphia, James G. King from New York, E. S. Powell from do., Alanie from do. 11.—Brig Wm. L. Jones from New York. 12.—Brigs John Clifford from Boston, Altheveila from do., E. Townsend from New York; Schrs Marion from Little River, Victory from Lockwood's Folly.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 18.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 6¼	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	70 a
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5 a 5¼	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6¼ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—No sales of Produce to notice. Refer to quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull at 7½ to 8. Corn 50. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Little or nothing doing in Lumber. Mill Timber 3 50 to 4 75; Shipping 8 50. Turpentine advanced: yellow dip 2 20; virgin 2 35; hard 1 10. Spirits 26½ to 27. Tar 1 35. Lard 8 to 8½. Tallow 7 to 8.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 5⅞, sales 41 bales. Corn 42 to 45. Flour 4 to 4 50. Bacon 7 to 7½. Cotton at Augusta 4 to 6½.

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 6¾. Flour 7 50 to 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 to 6. At Macon 5 to 5¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,231,592 bales, against 1,743,904 last year.

At New York, Cotton is dull since the Niagara arrived, but no change in price. Flour 5 to 6 50. Corn 48 to 54. Turpentine 2 37. Spirits 34.

Our subscribers in Robeson County will find a Collector for this paper at the several Muster grounds during the present campaign. There is a large amount due us in that county, which we hope will be materially reduced.

THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

THE Steamer Henrietta will leave for Wilmington Wednesday, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock A. M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

July 17.

The next Session in Antioch

Academy will commence on Monday, 24th July, under the direction of its former Teacher, Mr. James Inglis. Mr. Inglis comes to us highly recommended by the President of Jefferson College, Pa.; and it now affords us pleasure, from our own knowledge, to commend him as an able, efficient Instructer. We are satisfied, from his extensive and mature scholarship, his assiduous attention, his parental, decisive government, his pious influence and instruction, that Pupils in this Academy will receive a thorough literary and moral training.

Terms the same as last Session.

ALEXANDER H. CURRIE, Sec'y.

Robeson county, July 10. 1w

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 2d Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.

July 15. 24-3m

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG and likely Negro Man, aged about twenty three years, a Carpenter by trade. If application be made soon, a bargain may be obtained. A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given.

A. W. STEEL.

July 15, 1848. 24-2wi

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

July 17, 1848. 16tf

FOR SALE.

5,000 lbs. superior North Carolina BACON, assorted, sides, hams and shoulders. Apply to

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 15, 1848. 24tf

FOR SALE.

50 BALES prime Northern Hay, 50 bbls. and half bbls. No. 3 and No. 1 Mackerel.

B. ROSE & SON.

July 14, 1848. 24tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 24-4m

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. [13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application and description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000**. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of their value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE,

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
July 29, 1848. 99tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for forty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar to a few Young Ladies at their residences or at home.

Also instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.
Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and heavy. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., } 99tf
Dec. 7, 1847.

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.
Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848 9-tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

For the Deaf and Dumb.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of July. It is very important that the Pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the commencement of the session. Applications for admission, &c., to be made to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, or to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
Raleigh, May 22, 1848. 18-2m

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Chills and Fever.

Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

AUGUST 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do*,
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, **Brown Soap, Starch, &c.**

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 30, 1848. 22tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
May 18, 1848. 16tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

In the matter of William Rearden, Administrator of Lawson Butts.

Petition to sell Real Estate of decedent.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Spyers Butts, Nathan Butts, and Robert Butts, heirs at law of said Lawson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that notice be given for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, requiring them to be and appear at the next Court to be held for this County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and answer to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1848.
19] JOHN McLAURIN.

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to wit: Maricaibo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 10, 1848. 10tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1848. 3 tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woolen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water to elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8 tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

The Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine *Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,* Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr; Hydr. Chlor. Mit; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600-6m

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would be willing to take a gallon mixture, when half a pint contains the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance throughout the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on several persons in various parts of the South [illegible] country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel it a pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of it as a medicinal agent. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner a tone [illegible] energy and vigor [illegible].

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Granada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 4, 1848. 1600-Y

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittimore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.
Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar.
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS
May 15, 1848. 15tf

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1y

CAPE FEAR

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 16-tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 5 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject. $1 20.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 50.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.
For Sale by
March 14. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Harp; Almanacs, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.
March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols, very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations, 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Gave's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct 11, 1847. 84tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING;
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Flora's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.
April 22.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf